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THE NONCONFORMIST.

"The dissidence of dissent and the protestantism of the protestant religion."

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Ecclesiastical Affairs.

ETHICS OF NONCONFORMITY.

NO. XIII.

SELF-SACRIFICE.

MARTYRDOM in the past tense, is madness in the present. So thinks society—and if society should not think so, martyrdom would cease to be what it is. The martyr belongs to history, not to passing life. It takes the interval of one whole generation before his reputation for obstinacy mellowed down into that of firmness. Time canonises him—and the circle of glory which environs his head can be discerned only at a distance. When a man's self-sacrifice flashes unpleasant conviction into the eyes of his contemporaries he is a troublesome fool—but when he and they have passed off the stage, and his character is submitted to others for judgment, he is recognised as a martyr.

Every age is guilty of the inconsistency of building the tombs of former prophets and of persecuting its own. With strange obliviousness, it intently and busily sets about precisely the same work which it condemns the preceding one for having accomplished; and whilst its fingers gripe the throat of some poor servant of truth, it speaks in eloquent indignation of that cruelty which in foregoing times choked the utterance of an unwelcome message. Our glorious ancestors were the violent, vulgar, noisy, peace-disturbing men of their own day; and the crazy enthusiasts of our own era, if they will but continue crazy enthusiasts to the end, will be the honoured fathers of that which is to come.

See, now, with what alacrity men warm themselves at the fire which nonconformity kindled some two centuries ago, and how they bless themselves and congratulate each other, upon the inextinguishable vitality of truth. See, whilst their own countenances are lightened up in the ruddy glow which it emits, and they smile back their gratitude, and look around in all the pride of triumph, and exclaim every now and then, "All hail the faith, and love, and courage, which God honoured to light up this blaze!"—see how they will turn about them, and when, within the precincts of their own sect and day, they observe some unsophisticated brother prostrate on the earth, and labouring to puff into a flame, for the advantage of future generations, a little spark of truth, heedless of the smoke which blinds his eyes, they sneer at his imprudence, point at him the finger of their scorn, whisper away his character, and slily squirt water, drawn from any puddle near them, in hope of being able to quench what he is laboriously attempting to kindle. Oh! the industry with which these worthies will grope amongst the records of the past for splendid specimens of fidelity to principle, the care with which they will burnish them, the rich and well-chased language in which they will set them, and the ostentation with which they will carry them about as the ornaments of their own person—jewels upon which they can engrave their own initials—when at the self-same time they are treading under foot every modern concretion of the same moral element, and, wherever they discover it, calling it by a name which, if anything can, will ensure for it neglect and contempt for the next fifty years!

Softly! our wonder at the inconsistency of this world's wisdom, like a fiery Pegasus, will carry us, unless we take care, clean out of sight of the mark at which we aim. Let us alight in good time, and

ere we have outrun our space, explain our design in careering so far upon the back of the above observations.

Resolute nonconformity presupposes self-sacrifice—but then that self-sacrifice must be out and out. To surrender things of one kind for an equivalent of another is comparatively easy. If men might but be esteemed martyrs during their own lifetime, martyrs would be cheap and abundant. There are thousands who will give all that they have, if they may but take back the worth of it in reputation. But this is an exchange which sincerity cannot hope to realise. The test of discipleship to truth is a more searching one. Let us look at it!

To maintain our fidelity, to the imminent hazard, perhaps the total destruction, of our worldly prospects, and then to be blamed for culpable imprudence—to provoke by our zeal the bitter hostility of opponents, only to reap as our reward the severest censure of our friends—to be diligent, and earn for ourselves the character of meddling busybodies; earnest, and be voted bores; vigilant, and be set down as spies in the employ of ill-nature or disappointed ambition—to see one friend after another forsake us, and hear society declare that we are rightly served—to lose caste, and obtain no pity—to have those acts whose birth was accompanied with pangs which rent our whole nature, blown upon, not merely by the reckless, but by the seemingly good and pious—to hold fast our footing on our avowed principles at the cost of all we prize on earth, and then to be assailed for our desperate obstinacy of disposition—to mean nothing but good, and to be perpetually told that we do nothing but harm—to find ourselves left alone, avoided as dangerous, slandered as infamous, pointed at as warning mementoes of self-willed and self-sufficient misanthropy—and, haply, to quit life under a cloud, conscious that our departure hence will be generally hailed as a fortunate riddance—brother nonconformist, can you make up your mind to that, for that is the kind of self-sacrifice which truth demands of you?

Martyrdom! No, no! Don't count upon martyrdom, for its glory is for the dead, not the living. That name must first rot which is to put forth fragrant flowers. And when the beautiful petals open to the light, and win the admiration of all classes of men, the seed whence they sprung will have ceased to be.

But come, brother! you are not without your reward, if you will look for it in the right direction. Call to mind, for your encouragement, the indescribable rapture of that moment when your eye first met the eye of truth, and, glance catching glance, your being seemed to unite with, and resolve itself into, hers. Then, for the first time, you read the secret of your own creation and history. New life tingled in your veins; and every power and every passion of your soul struck up a concerted movement of joy, the music of which was as the breath of immortality. Over your glowing spirit there stole the delicious feeling that for that hour and for that communion you were originally made—that all previous pleasure had been a mistake—all previous action a tale without a moral. You gazed again and again into the full and lustrous eye of the heavenly maiden, and saw yourself reflected there—and when she turned her mild but penetrating glance upon you, and made you feel that she saw all that your mind and heart contained, you took her reverently, gratefully, joyously to be your companion for all future time. It is in her society that you must now find solace—and in the witchery of her smiles that you must reap your reward. No light solace, no trivial reward either, to those who know how to appreciate them! They are characterised by a calmness, a closeness, a domesticity, a suitedness to what we are, what we would be, what we hope to be, which we vainly search for elsewhere. Within sound of her voice we are at home—and to that inner world of thought, feelings, susceptibilities, affections, which make up man, and which, in their untamed state, prey upon, worry, and destroy each other, her reign brings peace—"the lion lies down with the lamb—the leopard with the kid"—all living things agree—there is harmony within—there is sunlight without.

Nestle here, spirit of nonconformity, in the bosom of truth, and when worldly wisdom shivers in the storm, and must needs bide its pitiless pelting, your self-sacrifice will be its own reward.

THE EAST LONDON RELIGIOUS LIBERTY SOCIETY AND THE ANTI-STATE-CHURCH ASSOCIATION.

ON Tuesday last a special meeting of the East London Religious Liberty society was held at Beulah chapel, Commercial road east, for the purpose of considering the propriety of merging it in the British Anti-state-church Association. During the temporary absence of Dr Cox,

JOHN HOOPER, Esq., was called to the chair, who, in a few remarks, urged the importance of the object for which the meeting was assembled, and concluded by calling upon

Mr J. C. WILLIAMS (one of the secretaries) to read the report of the committee:—

The report referred to the previous operations of the society, and the hope which they had afforded that it had entered upon a lengthened career of usefulness in the cause to which it had pledged itself. Circumstances had since arisen which would render impracticable the realisation of their wishes; but they were happily of a nature calculated to call forth the energies rather than to damp the ardour of the friends of religious freedom. The report then referred to the proceedings of the Anti-state-church Conference, which had more than realised the most sanguine hopes of its projectors. Its most important result was the formation of the Anti-state-church Association, which, both in its fundamental principle, its object, and modes of operation, differed but little from the East London Religious Liberty society. Under these circumstances, the committee of the latter society were prepared to affiliate themselves with the new association, but legal difficulties rendered this impossible. It then became a question whether the society should be carried on, on its original independent footing; but the committee finding, on inquiry, that not only several of their own number, but a large body of members, had identified themselves with the new society, and had intimated their intention to relinquish their former engagement, they resolved, after much deliberation, to recommend the dissolution of the society. The report concluded by expressing the earnest hope of the committee that this step would not be regarded by their friends as an excuse for inactivity, or by their enemies as a cessation instead of a transference of effort. The lectures of the new society would shortly be delivered in that locality, and registrars had been appointed for the enrolment of members. The intentions and feelings of the nonconformists of the east of London would then be tested, and it would be seen whether they were ready to give up an enterprise upon which, a year ago, they had entered with such spirit, or were resolved, under new leaders and happier auspices, to surpass all that they had yet accomplished in this work of religion, of philanthropy, and of justice.

Mr CHARLES STOVEL, baptist minister, then moved the following resolution:—

"That this meeting regards with high satisfaction the formation of the British Anti-state-church Association, in the constitution and objects of which it expresses its heartiest concurrence; and earnestly trusts, that it may be made the means, under God, of enlightening the public mind on the evils of that ecclesiastical system which has so long existed, to the dishonour of religion and the injury of mankind."

He said: In the latter part of this resolution you have heard me express my concurrence so often and in so many ways, as to render it unnecessary that I should repeat my opinion upon it now. I firmly believe, that the ecclesiastical system to which it refers, and against which our efforts are directed, is a dishonour to religion, and in the worst possible sense an injury to mankind. It is on that principle that I have ever acted in this conflict. Considering how many claims are made upon us which we are unable to meet, how many dark districts we have to enter, how many abandoned characters to reclaim, and how many of the young we have to educate, it is painful to feel that our operations are crippled, and our hands tied, by exactions in support of a system, which we are obliged to say increases the moral darkness which we seek to dispel. But still I could bear with patience the exactions upon my wealth, or rather the subtraction from my comparative poverty, if I did not see, in the transaction itself, a dishonour done to that religion which is dear to my heart and which I value above all price. Christianity teaches me to bear with patience an injury done to myself, but I know of no law which compels me stand quietly aside when the souls of men are assaulted, and dishonour is done to my Lord [cheers]. When, in the name of the holy God, systems are sustained by force, which serve to pave a high road to infidelity, then, I think, the principles and precepts of the gospel call upon us to endeavour, in a spirit of manly and devoted perseverance, to uproot them. After some further observations to a like effect, Mr Stovel concluded by saying:—I trust that the dissenters of this district, who have shown themselves to be so true-hearted in former struggles, will be in the foremost ranks in the present movement. Let them not flinch at difficulties, or be discouraged at the drawing back of any of their friends; but, sinking minor differences of opinion, let them press forward in the advocacy of the great truths upon which they are agreed, and the God of truth will smile upon their efforts [loud cheers].

Mr W. FORSTER, independent minister, after some remarks on the constitution of the Anti-state-church Association, said: Its object commends it to your support. It is a great one. It is written in letters large and luminous on its forehead. The Anti-state-church Association! I like the name. There is no cant, no sentimentalism, no hypocrisy about it. There is something in it so easy, so honest, so straightforward, so English, ay and so Christian [cheers]. And what is its design? What its work? Of what an evil does it promise in its very name to rid the land. An evil that has struck its tenacious roots into all our institutions, has entwined itself around the throne, the legislature, the aristocracy, lifting up its head on high, throwing its branches over the whole land, shutting out the quickening beams of divine knowledge from the people, and shedding the dews of bitterness over their minds—(cheers)—an evil maintained by some ten thousand servants, receiving some eight or nine millions a year for their work, and supported by some hundreds of thousands more, from interested motives. This is the evil which the association is designed to destroy. It does not intend to lop off a few of the excrescences—this would only give vigour to the root—but to cut it down and root it up—to see that no living fibre is left, lest it should again sprout up and form another upas tree [cheers]. The means it intends to employ, also, commend it to your regard. They are moral means—not the power of physical force—of monster meetings, monster numbers, and monster funds, to intimidate the government. It is by instructing the people, by educating the constituencies—above all, by securing the support of our rising youth, that it seeks to effect its purpose.

Mr JAMES CARLILE, independent minister, moved the next resolution: viz.

"That this meeting, believing it to be the duty of all those who are anxious for the advancement of the principles of non-conformity to give to the new society their earnest and undivided support, considers it expedient, with a view to the promotion of that object, that the East London Religious Liberty Society should be at once dissolved."

EDENRZER CLARKE, Esq., in seconding the resolution, said, that he took up the question on political as well as religious grounds. He had from his youth struggled to wrest political power from the aristocracy, and raise his fellow-countrymen to a state of political equality; but in that work they were stopped by the authorised teachers of the gospel in every parish. Thus, while the alliance of church and state dishonoured religion, it inflicted great political wrongs. He had full confidence in the mightiness of truth, and that it would prevail; but he had no right to expect that the work would be done without human agency and effort. They were not accountable for results, but they had important duties to perform.

T. H. FAY, Esq., then moved a resolution (which was briefly seconded), appointing a committee to wind up the affairs of the society.

Mr REED moved the following resolution:—

"That this meeting acknowledges the kindness and ability displayed by the Rev. Dr Cox in presiding over its deliberations, and desires to express its sincere admiration of the courageous zeal with which he discharged the onerous duties of his office as provisional secretary to the Anti-state-church Conference."

The resolution having been seconded, and carried unanimously,

Dr Cox rose and said—I thank you most sincerely for the kind reception you have this night given me, and for your expression of approval of my conduct at another time and in another place. The soundness of the principle upon which the association is based, the nature of its constitution, and the modes of its operations, ensure for it success, if the support which it deserves be but extended to it. I am glad that the dissenters of the east of London have taken the step which you have this night adopted. You acquired a well-earned fame by your determined opposition to the Factory bill, and after its overthrow you were the first to take the field in an equally determined crusade against a state church. And let your enemies remember that this is a dissolution, not a destruction; a kind of dissolving view, in which, though the scene is changed, the material is not destroyed. You will henceforth act in concert with greater numbers, and upon a wider platform. Let not your future efforts form a disgraceful comparison with your former labours, and let the proceedings of this night stimulate you to greater diligence and zeal in the common cause in which we are engaged. Dr Cox resumed his seat amidst great cheering.

The meeting was then dissolved.

THE ECLECTIC REVIEW.

VISIT OF DR PRICE TO MANCHESTER.
(From the *Manchester Times*.)

ON Tuesday evening week a meeting was held at the Palatine hotel, Manchester, convened by circular, of which the following is a copy:—"The Manchester friends of the *Eclectic Review* having understood that the editor (Dr Price) will have occasion to visit this town on the 19th inst, have proposed to avail themselves of that visit to evince towards him personally their respect, and their desire for the prosperity of his journal. It is intended to invite him to an entertainment, and to ask the friends of civil and religious liberty to meet him. Your presence is respectfully requested at the Palatine hotel on Tuesday, the 19th of November, at six o'clock, p.m., when coffee, fruit, &c., will be provided." The meeting thus convened was both numerous and highly respectable, including, among others, the following gentlemen of the town and neighbourhood:—John Bright, Esq. (M.P. for Rochdale), J. Brooks, Esq., W. Lockett, Esq. (mayor of Salford), Alderman George Wilson, Esq. (chairman of the

Council of the League), William Rawson, Esq., J. Leese, Esq. (of the firm of Leese, Kershaw, and Co.), James Watts, Esq., J. Moulding, Esq., Mr. J. Harding, Mr. John Stranding, Mr. A. Prentice, Mr. P. Thomson, Mr. John Dracup, Mr. T. Roberts, Mr. W. Cunningham, Mr. W. Jamieson, Mr. Joseph Hickin, Mr. S. Lees, Mr. W. J. Hugh, Mr. W. M'Cartness, Mr. W. M'Call, Mr. Samuel Giles, Mr. Makinson, Mr. Madeley (of the firm of Parr, Curtis, and Co.), Mr. Dale (chemist), Mr. Robert Romney (chemist), Mr. James Jones, Mr. John White, Mr. Mayo, Mr. Miller (surgeon), Rev. G. Hoyle, Rev. W. M'Kerrow, Rev. Dr Massie, Rev. Charles Thompson, Rev. John Waddington, Rev. W. Shuttleworth, Rev. T. G. Lee, and Rev. Charles Baker (Stockport). The company assembled in the splendid drawing room of the hotel about six o'clock, and Dr Price arrived soon after that time and was introduced by the Rev. Dr Massie. The greetings he received were of the most cordial and gratifying character. The ceremony over, tea and coffee, with other refreshments, were introduced. The Rev. Mr M'Kerrow then moved (seconded by the Rev. Dr Massie), that John Bright, Esq., M.P., be requested to take the chair.

Mr BRIGHT, in complying with the request, said—Although I feel some surprise at finding myself in this position, yet I will not take up your time by making an apology for obeying the call you have made upon me. It is with real pleasure that I am present at this meeting, called not to promote any angry contest, nor even for purposes of discussion, but rather to enjoy social intercourse with friends and neighbours whose opinions and feelings for the most part harmonise with our own. It is a social meeting, where kindred spirits may commune together, and by which our hands may be strengthened more zealously to uphold the great principles which we have espoused. And in truth, such meetings are useful, and such help is needed. These principles are true and indestructible, but they have foes who never weary, and they meet with many obstacles in their path, and by the union of those who uphold them they can alone be advanced. The immediate occasion of our being here to-night is to give a welcome to our friend and fellow-labourer, Dr Price [cheers]. And a cordial welcome it is; this numerous meeting is no small proof of the estimation in which he is held. His labours in his honourable post of proprietor and editor of the *Eclectic Review* are known to all of us. It is in that capacity especially that we meet him to-night. I will not dwell on the literary ability by which that review is distinguished, although it were easy to say much upon that, because I am conscious that literary ability is not a very rare commodity, and in this country is found almost as often on the side of wrong as on that of right. The mind endowed with superior powers may well be thankful for the gift, and the industry by which those powers are strengthened and perfected entitle the owner to our praise and admiration; but it is when great ability is governed by a correct judgment, and united with an honest purpose and an upright heart, when it is made to work for the advancement of what is true, and for the welfare of mankind, that it becomes truly noble [cheers]. I value the *Eclectic Review* on this ground, as a principal organ for the promulgation of great principles, as an unswerving advocate of civil, religious, and commercial liberty. Its rule of conduct is the golden rule. That which is accordant with the precepts of a pure morality it never shrinks from—that which is just and right is believed to be, and declared to be, also politic and expedient. But this *Review* has its enemies. Its foes are all the foes of public liberty, and all who thrive on delusion or wrong-doing would gladly see its downfall. And it has some lukewarm friends among those who ought most warmly to support it—men of timid natures, whose infirmity it is to advance with trembling, and often to prefer retreat. But though some falter on the journey, we must still have a foremost rank; it is honourable to form a part of the advanced guard, and we, I trust, are of those who are marching forward, cheering our fellow-labourers, and calling on them to join us in our path [cheers]. For forty years the *Eclectic Review* has held on its way—consistent in the advocacy of every good, and just, and benevolent measure. For eight years it has been under the direction of Dr Price, and in his hands its circulation has more than doubled, and its influence has been greatly extended. For myself, I wish it may go on for forty years more, and so long as there is evil to be combated and good to be defended; and I feel on behalf of this meeting I may tender thanks to Dr Price for his past labours, and wish him ever unceasing success in years that are to come [loud cheers]. The sentiment placed in his hands was "Dr Price, editor of the *Eclectic Review*, and increased success to that honest and powerful organ of public opinion" [applause].

Dr PRICE immediately rose to respond, and was greeted with considerable applause. He said he need scarcely say that he rose under considerable embarrassment. To be conscious at any time of doing that which had the approval of our own judgment was a source of pleasure to the well-educated mind, but to be conscious at the same time of having rightly gained the esteem and approbation of others was a source of yet more elevated gratification. He had found this last a means of high encouragement in his labours for many years, though there were seasons when thrown upon our own resources in which we could not have that stimulus to exertion—when our simple rule must be to do that which our own consideration of duty alone pointed out, and to take a course, it might be, opposed to the judgment or wishes of our best friends, however it might bring with it frowns and contumely. There was some satisfaction in retiring, as it were,

at such seasons, within one's own mind—not with mere feelings of self-complacency, but with a strict and rigid desire to examine with a searching and intellectual sense our own motives and actions, to see how far they square with the principles of rectitude [applause]. The learned gentlemen went on to refer to the circumstances under which he became the proprietor of the *Eclectic Review*, and its subsequent progress. Alluding to its political sentiments, which had been based at all times, he trusted, upon principles, and not guided by feelings of expediency, he said he had been sensible for a long time of the existence of a party who did not approve of the course pursued; he had received warnings that if he persisted there was a party who would establish an organ of their own; and he could not blame them; if they thought that the views advocated in the present publication were not right, it was competent for them to set up one more consonant with their own feelings; but for himself he had felt that the course he had taken had the approval of his own mind, that at all events it was the course dictated by honesty and integrity, and he was prepared to abide by the consequences [applause].

Mr BRIGHT, at this stage of the proceedings, being compelled to leave the meeting, Alderman Brooks was requested to take the chair, and the Rev. Dr MASSIE then proposed, as a sentiment, "Periodical literature, and the efficient advocacy of the principles of free trade." The Rev. W. M'Kerrow proposed, "The anti-state-church movement, and emancipation to all religious denominations from government control and priestly usurpations." Mr PRENTICE proposed the next sentiment, "The extension of political liberty and the free exercise of electoral rights through the enlightened co-operation of their literary advocates." Mr MAKINSON proposed, "The education of the people, and the free exercise of talent without government control, either in factory or parochial schools, in promoting popular instruction, and the access for all denominations to the national universities." The meeting was also addressed by the Rev. T. G. Lee, Mr Miller, surgeon, Alderman Burd, Mr Hoyle, Mr M. Bridges, Mr Leese, Mr M'Call, Mr Giles, and the Rev. Mr Voller. In the course of the proceedings, Dr Price, alluding to the price at which his review was published, said he was aware that, although it was cheaper when the quantity of printed matter was taken into consideration, the charge of 2s. 6d. was a serious obstacle to its extensive circulation, and he was disposed, could the present circulation only be doubled, with a view of its permanent continuance at such an increase, to lower the price at once to 1s. 6d. [hear, hear]. The company separated about ten o'clock.

BURIAL OF DISSENTERS.—In the Arches court, on Thursday, Sir Herbert Jenner Fust pronounced judgment on the articles exhibited against the Reverend William H. Chapman, for refusing to bury the corpse of a child named Jane Rumbold, having had notice thereof. The gravamen of the charge was, that Mr Chapman had refused to bury the child because it had only been baptised by an independent minister; but the law requires that "convenient warning" shall be given to a clergyman that his services are needed; there was no sufficient proof that such warning had been given; and in the absence of evidence so necessary to make out the case, the Rev. Mr Chapman was discharged from all further observance of the suit, with costs. In delivering judgment, Sir Herbert said, that on sufficient proof, the offence charged against the clergyman is punishable with three months' suspension.

CHURCH RATES.—ANOTHER VICTIM.—A milk-seller named Wragg, who for sixteen years has been a consistent member of a baptist church, and who has a wife and four small children, objected, with others, on conscientious grounds to a church rate levied in St Werburgh's parish. A "small and secret junto" directed the churchwardens to cite Wragg into the spiritual court of Doctors' Commons, where expenses have been run up against him to the amount of £23! Further steps have yet to be taken, the result of which will be the ruin of the poor man and his family, and, in all probability, the incarceration of his person in a dungeon, since, we believe, he is determined not to pay.—*Derby Reporter*.

IS ANY RELIGIOUS PRINCIPLE VIOLATED IN PAYING ECCLESIASTICAL TAXES?—A writer in the current number of the little periodical, the *Church*, published in Leeds under the auspices of the baptists, asks and endeavours to answer this question. The writer, after stating that "none but the unscrupulous can dismiss the question with a sneer," goes on to say:—

"No self-delusion can be greater than to justify payment, by the mere legality of the rate. Every believer in a God, must be aware that he may not obey a human law if it subverts the infinitely higher laws of God. Christians and dissenters could never have existed at all, if they had obeyed the 'law of the land.' Roman law prohibited the existence of Christians—English law prohibited the existence of dissenters—but primitive Christians and primitive dissenters had not learned the pocket-saving doctrine—'It is law, I will therefore obey;' they took joyfully the spoiling of their goods. Unquestionably, we ought like them to endure the penalties of any law, by obeying which we should surrender the rights of God."

The writer then proceeds to meet the objection that we are commanded "to pay tribute for conscience' sake," and to "render tribute to whom tribute is due." This assumes, he says, that "ecclesiastical taxes are due to civil governors, and that they can be conscientiously paid. But this is the whole question in dispute." Then it is said that primitive Christians must have paid taxes for idol worship; but it is not proved that they did so; and even though they had—

"It does not follow that he (Paul) would have allowed Christians to pay taxes for the worship of God. To tolerate Nero in exacting money for the worship of Jupiter, Mars, and Hercules, those wholesale plunderers, was one thing, and to tolerate a ruler in exacting it for the Saviour who says that his servants may not fight, and for the God who prohibits giving of 'necessity and grudgingly,' and who 'loveth the cheerful giver,' is quite another. Forced contributions were quite consistent for Jupiter, but they are a gross insult to the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ."

The writer then winds up as follows:—

"We cannot pay Caesar's demands made in the name of God, without acknowledging Caesar's usurpation. If we protest publicly, or if we pay only to a magistrate's order, some little good is done, but still the evil example remains, of our having been intimidated into obedience. Now the man who is terrified by the threats of law to obey it, surely honours it in some measure. People generally number him not with the conscientious but the disaffected, and think it well that the law is strong enough to bend his stubborn will. How different when they see a man brave all consequences rather than obey. The smallness of the demand becomes then the evidence of principle, and ultimately the impression must be, 'these men are conscientious.' Every Christian who pays a church rate, produces the impression on bystanders, that rulers may terrify men into submission to their ecclesiastical mandates, just as they may awe a refractory subject into obedience to their civil mandates. Ought not every Christian, like the long-tried Society of Friends, to endure any consequences rather than originate and confirm an opinion so derogatory to the King in Zion? It is sometimes said, 'I pay as I should give my purse to a highwayman, to avoid worse consequences.' The short answer is, no highwayman sets up a claim to rob for God. Civil rulers demand your money entirely in virtue of an assumed right to take the charge of God's church—in paying the highwayman, you confess only your helplessness—in paying the church rate you confess Caesar's assumed right to claim not only the things that are his, but also the 'things that are God's.' You avert, indeed, unpleasant consequences from yourself, but you sustain the wicked claims of Caesar, and propagate the opinion, that it is better to yield to Caesar's terrors, than vindicate the rights of God at any cost to yourself."

THE ANNUITY TAX in the Canongate was imposed by the Scotch parliament in 1663, when that portion of our city was inhabited by the principal families of distinction in the kingdom. Now, however, the parishioners are principally of the poorer classes; and the annuity and poor's rates bid fair to swallow up the whole rental of the parish. Mr Gulland (who has been six years in the offices of treasurer and magistrate of the burgh) informed the meeting that "in one year they had prosecuted 150 individuals, imprisoned a number of them, threatening at the same time to prosecute another thousand." Many of our readers may think that these proceedings are now discontinued. We are sorry to say this is not the case. Only yesterday a poor man, named John Hunter, was dragged from his family to the Canongate jail, being quite unable to satisfy the demand of thirty shillings for the annuity tax. He has lately with difficulty supported his family. We presume they will now have to swell the poor's roll. The presbytery have been memorialised by the parishioners. No answer has yet been received, but it is understood that they are determined never to consent to make it a single charge! "Whom the gods doom they first infatuate." A second memorial has been addressed to government. This is a case which imperatively demands their intervention.—*Edinburgh Weekly Chronicle*.

THE MAYOR OF EYESHAM, who is a dissenter, consistently refused to join in the usual procession to the parish church on his installation, and has thereby provoked much enmity. The *Worcester Chronicle* says:—"We have been informed that, at the weekly petty sessions yesterday, no magistrate was in attendance to assist the mayor, and the consequence was that the hearing of fifteen summonses issued the previous week was obliged to be deferred."

HARBERTON.—AN AWKWARD DILEMMA.—Bishop Philpots hath enjoined that no divine shall preach extempore—his "disapprobation" being, to an obedient clergy, tantamount to a command. On Sunday afternoon last, the Rev. George Martin, chancellor of the diocese, vicar of Harberton and Halwell, and judge of the spiritual court at Exeter, was in the course of professional duty. Having read prayers, he ascended the pulpit, while the singers were enlivening the congregation with their dulcet sounds. All at once he turned round, made a precipitate retreat, and walked into the vestry with a hurried and anxious air, followed by his butler and parish clerk. The butler immediately bolted out of the church, the parish clerk after him, and they shortly after both returned—the singers, who had kindly filled up the interval, left off—and the secret leaked out through the church that the butler had bolted home for the sermon, and the clerk had followed him to expedite his movements. The rev. gentlemen once more mounted the pulpit stairs, comforted that he had his sermon at last. Alas! it was the sermon of the morning! the text proclaimed the fact; and his confusion prevented him from proceeding—he turned over two or three leaves at once, and the whole afternoon was one of perplexity and mistake. We hope this adventure will not be lost on our good bishop, who insists on abolishing extempore preaching.—*Western Times*.

ENFORCEMENT OF THE RUBRIC.—The Chapter of Exeter Cathedral held a meeting on the 14th inst, summoned by the Bishop, to consider the propriety of enforcing strict conformity to the Rubric among the clergy throughout the diocese. The proposition was affirmed by twelve votes, including that of the Bishop, and opposed by six votes. The *Exeter Flying Post* states that "a subsequent meeting of the chapter was held on Saturday, at which an

address to the Bishop was agreed upon, soliciting him not to carry the resolution of the 14th instant into execution in his diocese, before the Archbishop of Canterbury had been requested by the Bishop to call a convocation of the bishops, to consider the practicability and propriety of conforming to the Rubric throughout England and Wales."

JEDBURGH, NORTH BRITAIN.—Considerable interest is being felt, in this quarter, in the delivery of a series of anti-Puseyite lectures by ministers of the Free church presbytery. Two have already been given, one by Mr John Purvis, of the Free church, and the other by Mr Wood, of Westruther, Berwickshire, and their respective branches of the subject treated with ability and research. But it is merely the strictly theological aspect under which the question is viewed; and, with the present establishment views of the Free church, it is not likely that the root of the ecclesiastical fungus—Puseyism—will be aimed at. These gentlemen may slash away with the sabre of rhetorical vehemence, but it will only be half-done work unless the monster is tracked out and strangled in his own stronghold—the church as by law established. To change our simile again, Puseyism is but an offshoot of priestly assumption. The insolence of the high-church party, fostered by a long and high-handed ascendancy, does not know where to stop, and there can be no doubt that, if the dust were knocked about the ears of the establishment, and the hierarchy turned out upon the turnpike of common life, there would be a speedy extinction to the putting forth of such grasping demands, and Puseyism, like "the sheeted dead," would not arise "to shriek and gibber in the Roman streets." The two lecturers in question inveighed against the extension of this heresy, but where does the motive power come from? We would like to quote to these gentlemen two extracts from the "Complete Suffrage Almanack—Session of Parliament, 1843:"—"£603 passage money of the Bishop of Jerusalem;" "£577 13s. 4d. for erecting the bishoprics of Barbadoes," &c. Do facts such as these throw out no hints about this dire calamity? Will the Free church presbytery request Mr Crawford, or some other member, to try and put a stop to such grants, which are yearly on the increase? No; it eschews "political dissenterism," and chooses to make a hubbub, which will end in nothing, by playing at blind-man's-buff with the evil it roars so lustily about. There are, however, men upon the borders who can, if they will, look at the question without any blinking. In a line of thirty miles there are no fewer than four members of the Anti-state-church Council, who, on the all-important movement into which they have enlisted, can look at the question in its proper light. We hope they will have the courage to hold up the candle to the evil, and let the world know about its parentage and genealogy. For nonconformity's sake, will they take the hint?—*From a Correspondent*.

MR NEWMAN'S RUMOURED SECESSION.—A classical friend of mine at Oxford thus writes to me:—"The letters to Isaac Williams, and from Isaac Williams to the *Times*, are still involved in mystery; but there is no doubt that some letter has been written, and Mr Isaac Williams's letter to the *Times* denying it is not wholly credited. Mr Ley is a most respectable person, and offers to come forward to substantiate his statement. No one doubts that Newman is going." In corroboration of this I may state, that Dr Wiseman is believed to have counseled to the leaders of the Puseyite party at Oxford their adherence, as yet, at least, to the church of England, on the ground that they are in his opinion much more likely to be of essential service to the "cause of the true faith" at Oxford, than they could be were they prematurely to remove themselves from her bosom, and openly ally themselves to Rome.—*Cheltenham Examiner*.

THE OFFERTORY.—Mr Cameron, the curate of Hurst, met a number of his parishioners on Friday morning; and, after a long discussion, he agreed to discontinue the offertory as a regular weekly observance, and to reconsider other alterations in the church ceremonial.

ANOTHER CONVERT.—It is announced that Mrs Seager (wife of Mr C. Seager, Dr Pusey's late assistant) has recently conformed to the Roman Catholic faith.

HOPEFUL YOUTHS.—Some eight or ten members of the university have been rusticated this week for having reflected themselves with the entertainment of cock-fighting, in a very peculiar locality in Oxford. Some of them had taken their B.A. degree, and were awaiting ordination. What with corruption in doctrine and corruption in morals, things wear a strange aspect in Oxford.—*Oxford Chronicle*.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN and the Bishop of Kildare have addressed the Board of Heads of Houses on the subject of the prevailing errors in the University; and a committee is now sitting to concert measures for checking their progress.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON AND DISSENTERS.—A soldier in the regimental hospital in Westminster sent to Mr Smith, belonging to the Horseferry road chapel, requesting him to call and give him spiritual consolation. Mr Smith lost no time in complying with the sick man's request, but on making application at the gate, he was refused admission. He forthwith wrote to the Duke of Wellington on the subject. The noble duke, to his credit be it spoken, answered Mr Smith's letter, and informed him that he had given instructions for his admission; and further, that he should send a circular to all regimental hospitals to admit clergymen of all persuasions, when the sick requested their aid.

Correspondence.

GUIANA IMMIGRATION SCHEME.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR—In your paper of September 4th, which I have just received, you seem to "calculate on an interval of comparative calm." If there be a calm on your side of the Atlantic, it is not so here. A tremendous storm now rages around our heads. The nature of that storm you will learn from the *Congregational Record*, and other papers, that will reach you by this mail. The nonconformists of British Guiana, by their bold and unflinching adherence to the cause of truth and righteousness, have brought upon themselves the fierce and combined hostility of what may be called the whole colonial class. The questions at issue are immigration at the public expense, and especially by means of an enormous loan of half a million sterling; and the continuance on the civil list for at least eleven years to come of the stipends of the English, Scotch, and Romish clergy. The scheme of immigration advocated by the West Indian body at home, and supported by their minions here, the nonconformists regard as fraught with evils of the most alarming nature. Even if immigration be necessary, which is greatly doubted, it ought to be carried on at the expense of those whom it is intended directly to benefit. The salaries of the clergy, as well as those of the officials of government, are guaranteed for a lengthened period as a hush money—a bribe for acquiescence in the immigration scheme! On these subjects it has been exceedingly inconvenient to have the noncons speak out and enlighten the mass. Had it not been for these men class legislation would have gone on most smoothly. The food of our present labourers would have been quietly taxed in order to bring in other labourers to compete with them, and to reduce their wages! But under what a disadvantage some of these men are labouring on account of their connexion with a society which cannot sympathise with them, nor even sanction their proceedings. See in the *Berbice Gazette*, which I now send you, how their enemies taunt them on this score. These taunts, it must be confessed, are too stubborn to be resisted. The missionaries of the London society, in advocating the distinctive principles of nonconformity, and in bearing a decided testimony against state churches, do violate their own express "instructions." This is an evil; but what is the remedy? In some of your coming articles on the "Ethics of Nonconformity" I hope you will throw some light upon the subject. My object at present, however, is to disturb your "calm"—to arouse you to a sense of the importance of the struggle in which your western brethren are now engaged—to invoke your aid and to enlist your energies on their behalf. Interests the most momentous are at stake. It is a conflict to decide whether the great act of emancipation, for which the public of England paid £20,000,000, is to realise the expectations raised, or is to end in mockery and insult.

I remain, sir, yours, &c.,

British Guiana, October 15th, 1844. NONCON.

The Complete Suffrage Movement.

Birmingham, Nov. 25, 1844.

The council of the Complete Suffrage Union met at their office, 37, Waterloo street, Birmingham, on Monday. Mr Sturge in the chair.

The Secretary reported that he had made inquiry as to the rumours that there was likely to be a vacancy in the representation of Walsall, in consequence of the indisposition of Mr Scott, and found that they were without foundation.

Mr Sturge stated that he intended to be in Edinburgh next week, with Mr W. S. Crawford, in compliance with a requisition from the committee of the Edinburgh Complete Suffrage Association. Several meetings, with a view to promote the cause, were contemplated.

HENRY VINCENT IN LONDON.—On Monday evening last, a tea party and soiree was held at Gerard's hall, Basing lane, to welcome the return of Mr H. Vincent to the metropolis, after his tour in the north; and to do honour to the talent, perseverance, and faithfulness displayed by him in his advocacy of the principles of political truth against the selfishness of party spirit. About 200 persons, including many ladies, were assembled. Some "stars" were invited to throw around the meeting the lustre of their brightness; but they were absent, and the whole business devolved upon the more humble advocates of the cause, nor do we think the interest of the meeting was weakened by the company being thrown upon their own resources. After tea, Dr Epps took the chair, and opened the business of the evening with a few sentences expressive of the pleasure he felt in being permitted to identify himself with so truthful a cause and so eloquent and consistent a champion, and called upon Dr Bloomfield to move the first sentiment, which was seconded by Mr Pocock, and was as follows:—

"Joseph Sturge, and the Complete Suffrage Associations of England and Scotland. May they be stimulated to fresh exertions by the cordial reception our guest everywhere received from the Scottish people."

The next sentiment,

"Sharman Crawford, and may the people of Ireland soon unite with their English brethren in the struggle to secure the advantages of self-government," was introduced to the meeting by Messrs Allam and Simmons. The third, which ran thus:

"The patriotic electors of Banbury, Ipswich, Tavistock, Kilmarnock, and Birmingham, who so nobly voted for principle rather than party. May their example be followed throughout the kingdom at every electoral contest,"

was introduced in a brief, but practical speech by Mr Richardson, and seconded, in some sensible observations, by Mr Wilson. The last sentiment, the crowning one of the occasion, ran as follows:

"Health and a prosperous career to our highly-esteemed guest, Henry Vincent. May his zealous labours in the cause of popular freedom meet with a speedy reward in the triumph of complete suffrage principles."

This was brought forward by Mr. Elt, and seconded by Mr. Bontems, of Brentford. The whole of the above sentiments were responded to by the united assembly in a very enthusiastic manner. The chairman then rose, and in a brief, but very eloquent speech, delivered in his own peculiar and happy style, placed before the audience some of the main features in the past history of their distinguished guest—tracing his career through the dark and gloomy period of his long and cruel imprisonment; first at Monmouth, then in Millbank Penitentiary—or as the worthy doctor appropriately termed it, “devilmentary”—and afterwards in Oakham gaol; in the whole, twenty-two months. He then sketched his subsequent progress, characterising it as at once consistent and successful, and paid a well-merited compliment to his uniform inculcation of the principles of peace and temperance, and to his steady adherence to Christian truth whilst urging his way to the accomplishment of his important mission, through evil report and good report, exposed alike to the sneers and insinuations of *quondam* liberals, and the more open and manly opposition of political foes; and concluded his remarks by expressing his firm reliance upon his continued faithfulness, zeal, and usefulness. Mr. Vincent then presented himself amid loud and enthusiastic cheering, which was prolonged for some time. He proceeded to address the meeting for upwards of two hours, in a strain of eloquence, humour, and pathos, which enchaind the attention of every individual present. He developed the great principles he had espoused—their truthfulness and their destined eventual success; described the conduct he had pursued in their advocacy, justifying that conduct at the various elections where he had been a candidate; exposed whig trickery at Kilmarnock, and whig and tory corruption at Ipswich; mentioned the tribute of respect paid to him by whig, tory, and radical, at Banbury; and the encouraging prospects which each election had afforded of the ultimate triumph of complete suffrage principles at all of them, manifested in the entire unanimity displayed in his favour at Kilmarnock, on the day of nomination, by the 543 votes recorded for him at the poll at Ipswich, his position on the poll at Tavistock and Banbury, and in the enthusiastic reception he everywhere met with throughout the provinces of England and Scotland. In the course of his speech he described, with great humour, the difference between the two parties of whig and tory as one only of outward form, both striving to the utmost to keep down the great body of the people—the latter by a surly and tyrannical “Sit down, sir, or I’ll knock you down”—the former by a more polite, but not less tyrannical, “Will you have the kindness, sir, to sit down.” The hollow-ness and inconsistency of the cry of “dividing the liberal interest,” by putting up complete suffrage candidates, were ably exposed, and the duty of perseverance in this course on every occasion was forcibly set forth. We cannot even enumerate all the topics handled by Mr. Vincent in the course of his lengthened address, which we are sorry was not listened to by a far larger audience. He was repeatedly interrupted by loud and hearty applause from the whole assembly. At the close of his address a vote of thanks to the Chairman was passed, and three cheers having been given for Mr. Vincent and the *Nonconformist*, the meeting separated.

THE SLAVE-TRADE PAPERS of last session of parliament are of more than usual importance. They are, at the same time, very voluminous, consisting of four folio volumes, classed A, B, C, D. While these papers show us the very great sacrifices and exertions which the British government and the British authorities are everywhere making to suppress the slave trade, they disclose at the same time the distressing and almost incredible fact, that, even as connected with the western world only, the traffic is increased instead of being diminished; while an unbounded slave traffic in the eastern world has yet scarcely been touched—nay, it may be said, only yesterday discovered, yet equal in amount to that from Africa across the Atlantic. The labours of government increase with every succeeding day, while the very expense of printing the papers alluded to—perhaps 1,500 folio pages—exhausts a sum that, properly employed, would cultivate and instruct a district of Africa.—*Herald*.

Mr. Clarkson, the venerable philanthropist, has written a long and powerful letter “to such professing Christians in the northern states of America as have had no practical concern with slaveholding, and have never sanctioned it by defending it; and to such, also, as have never visited the southern states.”

“JUSTICE TO WALES.”—The *Welshman* is labouring with much earnestness to expose the corrupt state of representation in the Principality. It concludes an article in Saturday’s number as follows:—

“What have the members for Wales ever done for Wales? Have they ever assumed a bold, manly attitude? or has the power placed in their hands by baby-electors always been used as a play-thing or turn-penny by the elected? We do not remember so much even as an attempt, no, not the feeblest attempt, not the least effort, by the members of Wales, to obtain ‘justice for Wales,’ or to improve and elevate the condition of the people of their native country. But as we have said on a former occasion, Welsh constituencies are much more censurable than Welsh members. Let only electors make a distinct demand for capable men—that is, good members, and the demand will be met by a corresponding supply. Then, conservatism will cease to be a catch-call, and liberalism a lie.”

O’CONNELL.—Captain Maher, of Taunton, has given an invitation to Daniel O’Connell, Esq., to spend a week at his residence, near this town, which the great agitator has accepted, and he may be expected here in a few weeks.—*Ozon Times*.

General News.

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.

The French chambers are convoked for the 26th of December, and on both sides the note of preparation begins to be sounded for the approaching parliamentary campaign.

The *Revue des Deux Mondes* announces, that the different sections of the opposition intend to take a more united and moderate course next session, and to avow themselves as much as M. Guizot in favour of the *entente cordiale* with England; a purpose which the *Revue* considers to threaten the minister with a much more formidable antagonism than he has yet encountered.

This view is somewhat confirmed by the tone of a long letter on the state of public feeling in France from the pen of M. de Lamartine. He applauds the meeting of two sovereigns, representing the deep sympathy of two great nations, and establishing a friendly footing between them, notwithstanding the rivalry of their governments. He frankly approves, if not all the expressions, at least the general tenor of the King’s speeches in England; and expresses his admiration of “a pacific King boldly raising the standard of union between the two countries, above international prejudices, and employing the voice of France to proclaim the doctrine of concord. The mission he assumed appeared, not timid, but novel and daring, for it is more difficult to prevail on the French nation to listen to reason than to glory.” He severely condemns the opposition for their factious proceedings.

Even the French opposition journals are beginning to be ashamed of the proceedings of their friends in Tahiti. The *Constitutionnel* and others condemn ministers for having ever put the island under the protection of France.

SPAIN.

An insurrection has broken out in Old Castile, with Martin Zurbano, the old guerilla chief, for its leader. Zurbano had been quietly living on his property near Logrono, which is said to be worth £500 a year; but he heard lately that the government meant to charge him with being an accomplice in some conspiracy, and he determined to gain a start in the struggle with those who had resolved upon his destruction. He fled to the “Sierra de Cameros,” a mountain-chain between Soria and Rioja, covered with immense forests of pine and cork, and traversed by intricate paths well known to smugglers and to Zurbano. Here he formed a band of discarded soldiers and smugglers. The 12th of November, St. Martin’s day, was his *jour de fête*; and he made it the occasion of raising the war-cry for the constitution of 1837, with “Long life to Isabella the Second, and death to the tyrants!” On the 13th, he marched, with about 50 cavalry and 80 or 90 men on foot, into the village of Najera; where he levied contributions of fire-arms, horses, and provisions. His subsequent proceedings are somewhat involved in obscurity. There is no doubt, however, that the movement is increasing. On the morning of the 17th, he passed between Saragossa and Teruel, at the head of a respectable force, marching towards Lower Arragon. He was said to have been joined by numerous deserters from regiments of the union and Borbon. According to the correspondence of the *Indicateur de Bordeaux*, the entire of Upper Arragon had pronounced in favour of Zurbano. On the 18th General Zurbano and his troops entered the town of Soria, where he was well received by the inhabitants. He, however, found that previous to his arrival the political chief of the place had issued a *bando*, ordering that Zurbano should be shot, if taken prisoner, upon his simple identity being proved. Zurbano, upon this, ordered the political chief himself to be shot, as an example to all persons in authority not to publish such atrocious and sanguinary mandates. These orders were at once carried into execution. A battalion of the regiment of Saragossa has pronounced, and gone over to Zurbano, and it is expected that the example will be followed by more of the troops.

Information has also been received that a rising has taken place in the province of Guipuscoa in favour of the constitutional cause. Two towns, Ascotia and Aspetia, have pronounced, and General Iturbide has placed himself at the head of the movement. It is reported that a further rising has taken place in the province of Galicia, which is known to be in a state of disaffection. On the 16th, the town of Saragossa was placed by the authorities in a state of siege. A separate band, under Zurbano’s son, had appeared in the country between Zamora and Salamanca. General Concha, the newly-appointed captain-general of the Basque Provinces, arrived at Vittoria on the 16th, and sent Jaureguay against the rebel.

The *Journal des Debats* mentions that “letters have been received from Catalonia which state that the celebrated canon Tristany, an old Carlist leader, has entered the province of Lerida, at the head of some Carlists and Esparterists united.”

Zurbano has issued a proclamation to the army, offering great temptations and immunities to desert. The following is an extract:—

“Soldiers and Comrades—Let us rise to combat despotism for the fourth time! Let us rise to beat to the earth for ever that scourge of humanity, a thousand times more infamous than that which, at the cost of the blood of the lovers of freedom, you crushed on the plains of Navarre! The choice between the slavery and liberty of your fatherland cannot be doubtful. A slight effort is only required, because tyrants are always cowards; and tyrants are not worthy

of ruling a nation so noble and valiant as yours—that nation of which your oppressors became possessed by means of the blackest infamy, by abusing in the most infamous manner your credulity, your generosity, and your good faith.

“Soldiers and Nationals!—Come and join my ranks; where you know that I have been, and shall be, ever the foremost in the hour of danger. Come! and I shall soon proudly lead you to victory; and our watchword, our rallying sign shall be, as in the other provinces—‘Viva la Constitution!’ ‘Viva Isabella II. Constitutional!’ ‘Viva la Junta Central!’ ‘Viva General Espartero!’ ‘Viva la Independencia Nacional!’

“Your General and Comrade,

“MARTIN ZURBANO.

“Najera, Nov. 13th, 1844.”

Confined as the movement at present is, it has created much alarm in Madrid. The government has ordered all officers on half-pay or retired to present themselves within eight days before the military commandants of the towns where they reside, as an evidence of their presence. They have been also ordered not to give expression to any political opinions, and not to meet in numbers of more than three at a time. By a royal decree, signed by General Narvaez, Zurbano and his followers were declared outlaws, and such as were to be shot “without any other delay than that necessary to enable them to die like Christians.”

Accounts from Andalusia state that the correspondence of General Noguera has been intercepted, by which, it seems, great light has been thrown on the plans of the progresistas. It appears that the insurrection was to have broken out at the same time at San Roque, Cadiz, and Malaga. Several commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the army of the south have been compromised, and many are under arrest. Several persons have been also arrested in Algeiras.

The discussion on the bill for “reform” was proceeding, but excited less interest, in consequence of Zurbano’s insurrection. The Chamber of Deputies has decided that the press may have liberty without trial by jury, the Minister of the Interior having told the members that juries were apt to acquit without regard to consequences. Another proposition was not so successful. It was “to authorise the government to suspend the publication of a journal whenever it thought the safety of the state, the welfare of the country, or public morality required such a measure.” The Minister of the Interior having opposed the motion as contrary to the liberty of the press, it was rejected. The fourth paragraph of the bill has been adopted. On the 18th the Chamber rejected an amendment moved by the Marquis de Monte Virgen for making the functions of senators hereditary in certain aristocratic families, by eighty-eight against sixty.

The trial of General Prim is at length concluded. The court martial re-assembled on the 15th inst, and allowed General Shelly, Prim’s defender, only an hour and a half to prepare his defence. The prisoner himself presented his defence in a lengthened and impressive speech. After sitting to a late hour on the morning of the 15th inst, the court martial on General Prim sentenced him to six years’ imprisonment in a fortress, his fellow-prisoners to four years’ imprisonment. The *Morning Chronicle* says that this sentence implies imprisonment beyond the seas—transportation. The other prisoners were condemned to three and two years of the same penalty respectively. Prim is visited in prison by thousands of persons.

GUIANA.

We have received further advices and papers from British Guiana, in which the prominent and all-absorbing subject continues to be, the Coolie immigration scheme, and the struggle to which it is giving rise in the colony. The public meeting at Berbice, which was adjourned for a fortnight, was held on the 9th of Oct., his honour the sheriff in the chair; but advantage had been taken of the delay to concoct resolutions favourable to the views of the planters, and to pack the platform with parties in their interest. The sheriff opened the meeting with reading a declamatory harangue, charging those who had called the meeting with attempting to deceive the people. Mr. Riach, minister of the Lutheran church, then moved, “that a large immigration of labourers into the free colonies of the West Indies belonging to the British crown would be conducive to the higher and holier interests of the human race.” The resolution was seconded by the Archdeacon of Berbice. Mr. Davies, of the Mission chapel, New Amsterdam, was then to have addressed the meeting on the other side; but, in consequence of a serious attack of fever, he was unable to be present, and Mr. Ketley, of Demerara, had been appointed to speak in his stead. On his rising, the sheriff vehemently interposed, saying it was a county meeting, and he hoped the Berbicians would show that sufficient energy and talent existed among them to enable them to conduct their own affairs without foreign aid. Mr. Ketley, it was observed, was no foreigner; but the chairman persisted, that it was “as foreign to call assistance from Demerara, as it would be to call in that of the Prince de Joinville. He shall not speak here.” Mr. Waddington then rose and said, that, under these circumstances, he should feel it his duty to move, “That the conditions of this meeting having been violated, by the refusal to hear speakers who were to have been put forward by those who do not approve of the government immigration scheme, they do most emphatically protest against proceeding with the discussion for which the meeting was called, and move that the meeting be forthwith dissolved.” This motion was seconded by Mr. Roome, with the addition, that those who approve of it should at once adjourn to Mission chapel. A scene of uproar ensued, amid which the reverend gentle-

men and their friends left the platform, followed by about nine-tenths of the auditory, who retired in the most orderly and peaceable manner to the chapel, where, a new chairman being chosen, the business for which the meeting had been originally convened was quietly proceeded with. Meantime, the residuary meeting, with his honour the sheriff as chairman, carried their resolutions with great mutual cheering and laughter.

A private letter from Berbice mentions several interesting facts which throw much light on the relative position of planter and labourer. It describes the difficulties of the former as brought about by their own infatuation.

Soon after the advent of freedom, the people wished to purchase from their masters small plots of land, on which they might build small cottages that they could call their own, instead of the wretched hovels they occupied in time of slavery, and from which they would be liable to ejection on the least misunderstanding with their employers. These plots of land the people particularly wished to have on the estates where they had hitherto resided, and from which they did not wish to be scattered. But no! the old slave-holders thought this would never do—that they would lose all control over the people; and that they would have no means of coercing them to labour. Land they refused to sell them. The consequence was, that, failing to secure land where they wished, and in the localities to which they were attached, the people were compelled to seek land elsewhere. This, in many instances, they could only get in remote places, and at a distance from estates. Thus, a large proportion of the labouring people, who would fain have settled down on the estates to which they had hitherto belonged, and have given to those estates their labour as freemen, were driven away by the folly of their masters. The folly, it is true, was soon seen and checked, but not until the mischief done was beyond a remedy. Nor let it be thought, as has often been represented, that there was anything unreasonable or ambitious in this attempt of the people to obtain land. The state of things here is very different to what it is at home. In England a poor man can hire a house, and still call it his castle. Not so here, except in the towns. Here, if the poor man wished to be unmolested and free, he must have his own place.

The wages of the labourers, notwithstanding all the exaggeration on the subject, are very scanty. The ordinary wages are one guilder, or 1s. 4d. sterling, for a task which cannot be performed by able-bodied men in less than from six to nine hours of hard and continuous work. It is true higher wages are sometimes given in an emergency, as higher wages are given at home in the time of harvest; but these are not the criterion, and yet to these the planters constantly refer when they have a purpose to answer.

The expense of the immigration scheme will be most enormous:—

It will ruin the very men whose interests it is sought to promote. Look at the arithmetic of the measure. Every Coolie, on his arrival here, will have cost the community seventy-two dollars, or £15 sterling. His seasoning he is sure soon to have, and in that sickness, being a stranger in a strange land, he must be taken care of at the public expense. If he survive that ordeal so fatal to new comers, being a free man, and not indentured to any master, he may either stay or not, as he pleases. Having ready access to new rum, of which the Coolies, when here before, were remarkably fond, he will probably become a drunkard, an idler, a vagrant, and a pest to society. At the end of five years, however, he is, if he wish, to be conveyed back again to his own country, and this will cost the community £15 more. The temporary residence, then, amongst us of each Coolie, for five years, is to cost the handsome amount of at least £30 sterling. Now, in the present unsettled state of the sugar duties, &c., is it not madness for an impoverished colony, on the verge of general bankruptcy, to think of buying men at such an expense, to remain for a short time upon its shores?

And it will be productive of great evil to the emigrants themselves.

Thousands of men are to be expatriated—to be torn away from their country and their kindred—to be exposed to all the mortality attending a voyage, in crowded vessels, over more than one-half of the circumference of the globe—to the fatal effects of these pestilential swamps—and to all the poverty and suffering which must arise from such a climate, from the wages being reduced to the smallest pittance on which it is possible to support the human frame. This system will be productive of a hundred-fold more misery, and wretchedness, and death, than slavery itself. If, in consequence of freedom, the colonies cannot be kept up without such a scheme as this, far better that the fetters of the slave had never been knocked off, and that the people of England had never been cheated of their £20,000,000.

AMERICA.

The Great Western has brought important and conclusive accounts from New York, whence it sailed on the 9th, of the presidential election in the more important states. The result of these elections is the certain triumph of Mr Polk and Mr Dallas, candidates of the democratic party, for the posts of President and Vice-president.

The elections began in Pennsylvania on the 1st, and the whigs entertained the greatest hopes of carrying Clay triumphantly in that influential state, which returns one-tenth of the number of delegates. Pennsylvania was thought to be so decidedly for the tariff, which is Clay's chief banner, that the preference of Polk was deemed impossible; and, to insure Clay's return, Mr Webster had lately made an oratorical tour, extolling the virtues of prohibition. The Pennsylvanians have shown themselves not over alive to these arguments. The abolition tendencies of the whigs alarmed them more than the anti-tariff leanings of their opponents; and the result was, the preference of Polk by a majority of 6,000.

This was a terrible damper, and had its effect upon the all-important election of New York, which state returns nearly one-seventh of the number of delegates. In vain did tidings arrive, that the state of Ohio, which is the third in importance, had triumphantly returned whig delegates, with a great

increase of votes. In New York city Clay had indeed a respectable majority; but in the western districts the locofoco interest prevailed, and carried everything before it. It is said, that whilst the anti-abolitionists of Pennsylvania opposed Clay as a foe to slavery, the abolitionists of New York opposed him also as but lukewarm in the cause. Certain letters of his, indeed, betrayed a wavering on the subject of Texas. The election of Virginia, and of course of all the southern states, went in favour of Polk, and the result is his certain election. The *Morning Chronicle* has the following observations on the event:—

Throughout the struggle it is to be remarked how much more united and able the men and the interests of the south have shown themselves than the men and interests of the north. In the slaveholding states there is no hesitation, no division, no splitting of hairs and dispersion into parties. All vote as one man for the principle which is by them cherished above all others. In the middle states, the supporters at once of democracy and slavery showed more address, if the whigs displayed better oratory. The partisans of Mr Polk fully succeeded in persuading the manufacturers of Pennsylvania that he was a sufficiently staunch prohibitionist. In New York, on the contrary, where lay the true strength of the whigs, we see that strength frittered away and neutralised. The native Americans had disgusted the Irish party, whilst the too prudent denunciation of Texas annexation offended the sticklers for national spirit and national glory, who in the north cry out for conquest, even although that conquest should but increase the slave-holding states of the south.

Although the election of Polk cannot but be favourable to the resuscitation of principles of free trade in America, nevertheless this is counterbalanced by other and great disadvantages. He has succeeded, in a great measure, by the cry for Texas annexation. Now that he has succeeded, he cannot play Peel—he cannot prove inconsistent and ungrateful; and he will find in Mr Calhoun a ready and an able ministerial instrument. But, at the same time, the movements of Mr Polk, unless he should turn out a very superior man, will be very much hampered by the divergent views of the different factions of the party which has elected him; and he may prove little able to effect either of the measures expected of him—the annexation, or the repeal of the tariff. Should this be the case, it will not be the first time that a President of the United States has turned out the very contrary of what those who voted for him expected.

The result of the election had had a disastrous effect upon stocks, the market of which had experienced a panic that sent them down fearfully. The price of cotton had also receded. The commercial accounts are, upon the whole, unfavourable.

The whig papers acknowledge the defeat of their party, and ascribe it to the "naturalisation of foreigners for the occasion," and "the organisation of the abolition party in the free states;" which party, it is said, assisted by Mr Clay's friends, destroyed all his chances of success. The *Times* correspondent, in his account of this unexpected triumph of the South over the North, states that an immense number of foreigners, particularly Irish and Germans, were naturalised for the occasion, who, with few exceptions, voted for the "Polk ticket." Although the stock market has suffered depression, Texan bonds have risen nominally 15 to 20 per cent. The annexation of Texas, and "the support of the institution of slavery," are prominent features of Polk's avowed policy; but, as the senate will remain "whig" for two years to come, it is supposed, that he will be unable to carry the Texas project into execution immediately. With the single exception of the tariff question, upon which Mr Polk is pledged to a more liberal commercial policy than his opponent, his election may be regarded, says the *Times*, as "the triumph of everything that is worst, over everything that is best, in the United States."

According to the *New York Herald*, the tariff may be somewhat modified at the next session, though it never can be essentially altered; no bank, no distribution can take place for the present; new negotiations may be opened for the annexation of Texas, but as the senate will be whig for two years at least, nothing can be done effectually as regards that matter for some time to come. This journal regards the whig party as utterly and for ever disbanded, and conceives that on their ruins will spring up the American republicans. In another article it reviews the effect of the election upon the repudiating states in respect of the settlement in the negative of the question of distributing the surplus revenue among the States—a measure of great importance both to this country and to the United States; and considers it a result most fortunate for the character of the country and the prospects of the stockholders, as compelling them to depend solely upon themselves in order to redeem their character. It conceives that a moral feeling will now be awakened throughout the union, which will operate so powerfully as to lead to the adoption of an honest and upright course.

TAHITI.

The *Journal des Débats* contains the following extract from a letter, dated Valparaiso, August 18:—"A French ship, which sailed from Tahiti in the beginning of the month of July, has brought us news of our establishments there. Governor Bruat, having been informed that a certain number of natives of the southern part of the island had assembled in order to create an insurrection, considered it his duty to march against them. He attacked them at Rapape on the 30th of June, and completely defeated and dispersed them." The *Courrier* and the *Journal du Havre* add, "Queen Pomare has quitted Papeiti. She embarked on board the British frigate Fishguard for the island of Bolabola."

The *Revue de Paris* states that ministers had received despatches from Tahiti, which greatly added to their perplexities on the approach of the session. They mentioned that the abandonment of the so-

vereignty of the island by France, and the restoration of Queen Pomare and of the French protectorate, had produced considerable discouragement among the French, and excited a feeling among the natives and the English missionaries which was anything but reassuring for them. The government was accordingly most anxiously awaiting the arrival of the next despatches from the Pacific.

The *Times* gives the following extract from a letter, dated Tahiti, May 26:—

You know how the French observe the Sabbath—their noise and gaiety on that day present a strong contrast to the quietness and ordinarily solemn observance of the Sabbath here. The soldiers and sailors of the frigate Uranie, lying here, generally come ashore to mass in the morning under arms; after mass there is a reviewing and parading for a couple of hours or so; after which the men are let loose over the place to follow the bent of their own inclinations. In the evening, about dusk, the band of the frigate plays different airs in front of the governor's house, formerly the residence of Queen Pomare, but now confiscated. Here all the loose women of the place assemble, and perform their lewd dances in presence, and apparently under the patronage, of Madame Bruat, the lady of his Excellency. In fine, the Sabbath, formerly, perhaps, nowhere on the face of the earth better observed than here, never passes without bringing with it scenes of the most disgusting description; the conduct of the French officers and seamen, who seem to vie with each other in their endeavours to obtain a notoriety for obscenity, is really beyond belief. They supply wine and spirits to these poor infatuated wretches, who, under its influence, more resemble furies than the tender, guileless South Sea girls. Many of the natives, who profess to be friendly to the French, continue in a state of the most disgusting drunkenness for weeks at a time.

The above intelligence is confirmed by accounts from Tahiti to July 15th, by way of the United States. On the 20th of June, a body of natives having assembled at Point Venus, and their proximity being considered too near for safety, Governor Bruat had marched against them at the head of 400 French. The natives, having received intelligence of their approach, placed themselves in ambush, and allowed the main body to pass; but, as the rear-guard were passing in front of the English mission house, they opened their fire upon them in a direct line with the house, and Mr McKean, one of the missionaries, who was walking on his verandah, was struck by a ball, and instantly killed. His death is universally regretted. He was one of those who had lately arrived from England, well-educated, and one of the most respected men upon the group. The action was upon the north side of the Bay of Papeiti. The native loss is unknown. The French loss amounted to three, and five wounded. At the same time, on the south side, another action took place, in which the natives were routed. In this action, five French were killed and seven wounded. The native loss on this occasion is also unknown; but the day following the natives again advanced upon the town, and succeeded in burning the French mission house, chapel, &c. In all these actions it has been impossible to determine, with any degree of certainty, the native loss. They have always been accustomed to remove their dead during the night, and only those are found upon the field who die at the point of the bayonet. The natives had seized three Frenchmen, whom they put to death with great torture. The L. C. Richmond, which left Tahiti on the 15th of July, reported, that a few days previous to sailing an action took place between the French troops and natives, in which a large number of lives were lost, principally on the part of the natives. The French were strongly fortifying the island, the English missionaries were leaving, and confusion reigned among the inhabitants.

WEST INDIES.

The mail-steamer Clyde, which left St Thomas's on the 31st October, brings papers from Jamaica to the 24th, and from the other colonies of corresponding dates. The season in the Archipelago generally had been unusually hot, and much sickness and mortality were the consequence.

The Jamaica House of Assembly was opened by Lord Elgin on the 15th; and immigration was the immediate subject of deliberation. After a long discussion, the House agreed to provide funds for the introduction of 2,000 hill coolies from India; government had recommended the introduction of 5,000; but the local legislature plead an untoward state of finances for at once assuming so large a liability.

The Demerara papers mention, that on the 16th October, a conflagration, assumed to be the work of incendiaries, broke out in the plantation Uitkomst, the property of Mr C. J. Visser, a resident planter; and it continued when the accounts closed. By that time it had extended to four other estates—Java, De Kinderen, Mon Bijou, and Two Brothers; and the Vreed-en-Grindshap was threatened.

GREECE.

Letters from Athens, of the 31st October, announce an important decision pronounced by the Greek legislature five days earlier. The refugees from certain provinces still belonging to Turkey, who resided in Greece, had returned members to the legislature; and the elected persons assumed the title of representatives of those provinces. The Candiot refugees, among others, had chosen for their deputy one of their countrymen named Emanuel Antonides; who had taken his seat. The Ottoman government protested against the pretensions of these refugees; declaring that all intercourse should be interrupted between Greece and such provinces, should the election of deputies chosen by its fugitive subjects be ratified. The Turkish envoy had, it appears, renewed that declaration the day before the powers of the so-called member for Candia came under consi-

deration; notifying to Coletti, that the moment Antonides was admitted to sit in the house, his government would immediately dismiss the consuls and vice-consuls of Greece accredited in that island. This menace of the Turkish minister had the desired effect; for, on the 25th, the Chamber, after hearing long speeches from Antonides and his supporters, voted his exclusion by a considerable majority.

SWEDEN.

The King of Sweden has approved of all the modifications in the fundamental law. The principal are—Convocation of the Diet every three years. The right of the King to give or to refuse his sanction to projects of law adopted by the States during the sitting of the Diet. The suppression of all distinctions of nobility amongst the members of the supreme tribunal. The abolition of the right of suspending the publication of journals.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

For some time the peasantry in Lithuania have been much excited against the nobility. They want the abolition of slavery (serfdom). Letters from Bremen announce that this disaffection had caused in several provinces a serious outbreak.

By late advices from Havannah, we have the gratifying intelligence that the Captain-general has issued a proclamation, notifying that, on and after the 1st January next, all vessels, under whatever flag, arriving at any of the ports of Cuba with slaves, will be confiscated.—*Jamaica Times*.

At the late Pennsylvania election the people voted by a majority of nearly 30,000 to sell the public works, towards paying the state debt, but it is expected that no buyers will be found.

Accounts from Alexandria state that Mehemet Ali had determined on monopolising the transit through Egypt to Suez.

VERY AWKWARD.—A few days ago a young couple presented themselves for the purpose of being married by the Mayor of Baux, in Normandy, but on the production of the registry of the birth of the female, it was found that she was therein described as a male child, the Mayor of Mesnil-Fuguet, where she was born, having made this mistake. The Mayor of Baux, however, refused to perform the marriage ceremony until the error shall have been rectified by a competent legal tribunal.—*Galignani*.

HAYTI.—By way of the United States we hear that the tranquillity of the island remained unbroken, and that the people of the south, whom the reign of terror had dispersed, had returned to their houses, and were resuming their former employments.

Letters from St Petersburg say that negotiations pending for a treaty of commerce between England and Russia are on the eve of being concluded. There are but some clauses on which the parties have not yet agreed, but which, it is hoped, will soon be settled.

THE ROTHSCHILDS.—A letter from Frankfort mentions that business was extremely dull ever since the illness of Madame Meyer Amschel Rothschild, who is now 99 years of age. The eldest of her sons had made a vow to give the poor a sum of forty thousand florins if his mother accomplished her 100th year.

THE WINTER IN ARRAGON.—The *Journal des Debats* publishes a letter from the frontiers of Arragon, which states, that, for the last forty years, so severe a winter as the present had not been experienced in those mountains. "Neither has there ever been seen so many wolves as during the past month. They proceed in packs and commit great destruction. A few days since they devoured ninety sheep and several horses between the Eaux Chaudes and Gabas."

FRANCE AND BRAZIL.—Baron Langsdorff, the special envoy sent from France to negotiate a commercial treaty with the Brazilian government, has returned to Europe as unsuccessful as the English ambassador, Mr Ellis; both negotiators have failed because they were fettered by the influence of the aristocracy of the sugar hogshead in their respective countries.

JERSEY.—In the Jersey Royal Court, on the 13th instant, the Attorney-general stated that a writ of *habeas corpus* had been received from the court of Queen's Bench at Westminster, ordering the governor of Jersey gaol to deliver up the body of Charles Carus Wilson, a prisoner for contempt of court; and the Attorney-general went on to expound reasons for resisting the execution of the writ:—

In several charters, granted by various sovereigns of England, it was expressly stipulated that no summons or order from any of the courts of Westminster ran in this island. His Majesty George the Third ordered all acts, having force of law in this island, to be registered, for the better information of his subjects in these islands. The *Habeas Corpus* act had never been sent for registration until the year 1832, when it was transmitted to both Jersey and Guernsey; but the states, fearing this would encroach on their privileges, sent deputies to London, who made such representations as induced the government at that period to abandon the subject without pressing for the registration. The charters of Queen Elizabeth and of James the Second assured to the authorities of the island of Jersey full power in all judicial matters.

The judges retired to deliberate; and, at a consultation that lasted for three hours and a quarter, they agreed to a written decision, setting forth reasons similar to those urged by the Attorney-general, and ordering the gaoler to take no notice of the writ. In the written paper, they observed that the defendant could have the judgment against him revised by presenting a remonstrance, and also he could further appeal against that revised judgment to the Queen in council. [In the Bail court, on Thursday last, the Solicitor-general applied for a rule to show cause

why the writ of *habeas corpus* should not be quashed; urging several technical objections to the issue of that writ. Mr Justice Patteson, who issued the writ, confessed that it had been granted without sufficient consideration; and the rule was allowed.]

PROFESSOR LIBBIG's reception at Darmstadt, his birth-place, on his return from England and Scotland, was most enthusiastic. Numerous friends and admirers of the learned Professor, and all the students of the Polytechnic school, assembled before his residence (at his father's house) with flambeaux, and greeted him with serenades, expressly composed for the occasion, in reference to the great honour paid by the people of Scotland and England in bestowing upon him the freedom of their respective cities.—*Augsburg Gazette*, November 11.

THE FRENCH GAME LAW.—A curious incident, arising out of the operation of the new Game Law bill, has just occurred at Sormery, a commune of the Yonne. It appears that a *garde champêtre*, named Givoin, on May 26, perceived a man in a vineyard laying snares. He came forward, and the man on seeing him took to flight. The officer proceeded to the spot, and, over a partridge's nest, full of eggs, he found a trap laid, evidently for the purpose of catching the hen. He thought it best to take nest, eggs, and trap, to the mayor, who, considering it a pity to let the eggs be lost, had them placed under a fowl, and in due time eighteen red-legged partridges came into the world. This result was the talk of the place for a day or two, and the mayor was quite proud of his success, when one fine morning, in consequence of an anonymous letter, a gendarme made his appearance at the mayor's, verified the fact of the partridges being in existence, and then forwarded his *procès verbal* to the Procureur du Roi. The astonishment of the mayor was extreme. "I only wanted," he observed, "to save the contents of the nest from destruction. Had I not got the eggs hatched, they were lost, for the mother would have abandoned them." His remonstrances were in vain; the complaint was lodged against him for having transgressed the bill. To prove, however, that the story was not imaginary, the worthy mayor set himself to work to discover the poacher who was the original cause of all the mischief. In this he succeeded, for the individual in question, named Languillot, was brought before the authorities, and sentenced to 50*fr.* fine. The mayor's own case has not been yet decided.—*Galignani's Messenger*.

DR KALLEY.—We have advices from Madeira to the 1st inst. The affair of Dr Kalley, and the disturbances connected with his missionary labours, were still productive of the greatest ferment throughout the island. The question has now been set at rest by negotiation between Lord Aberdeen and the Portuguese government. Dr Kalley is to be paid immediately the sum of £650, as compensation for his illegal arrest, and a special law will be at once introduced to the Cortes, authorising the government to remove from the country, at its pleasure, any promulgator of doctrines pronounced heterodox. The *Imparcial*, of Funchal, states, that Dr Kalley has resolved upon leaving the island.—*Times*.

SUPPRESSION OF TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES.—POLISH FRONTIERS, Nov. 11.—The cause of temperance societies has received a severe blow in the kingdom of Poland. They had been particularly successful in those parts of the kingdom which border on the republic of Cracow, and in Upper Silesia, where the country people, following the exhortation of the clergy, renounced in a body the use of brandy. But the government has lately interfered to check the temperance societies, and has published a circular prohibiting them, and forbidding the clergy to promote by addresses from the pulpit an object which is so beneficial to the country people.

ENGLISH MINISTER AT ROME.—The English government have applied, through some noblemen at Rome, to Cardinal Acton, in the hope of obtaining his interest with the pope, in favour of a renewal of diplomatic intercourse between the Vatican and St James's. His eminence replied that before such a measure can be entertained by his holiness, all the penal laws against popery must be repealed in parliament; and, when that is done, it will be a *sine qua non* in any convention that may be offered by the pope that there shall be a nuncio at St James's. Bitter experience in Russia has shown to the holy see the worse than valuelessness of a diplomatic intercourse of which reciprocity is not the basis.—*Portfolio*.

A TYRANT OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.—The almost daily accounts from South America bring fresh news of the atrocities of a monster who, it would scarcely be imagined, existed in the nineteenth century. General Rosas, the dictator of the Argentine republic, still continues his work of blood and destruction—a parallel to which is hardly to be found even in the person of the notorious Ali Pacha. The last packet has conveyed strong remonstrances to the Earl of Aberdeen on this subject; and the British resident at Monte Video has addressed a very eloquent appeal to the Foreign Minister, setting forth the dangers to which the English mercantile and other interests are exposed by the permissive policy, as it were, indulged in with regard to the Dictator. From the time that Rosas first appeared as a public man to the time at which we write, he has, it would appear, been guilty of the massacre of thirty thousand souls—to say nothing of probably an equal number who have been forced, through his despotic proceedings, to take refuge in strange lands. The details, as published in an able work by one Senor Indarte, give the following result of the wholesale murders for which Rosas has to answer:—

Died by poison	4
By cutting throats	3,765
By shooting	1,393

By the poniard	722
In battle	14,920
And by various persecutions, including executions for desertion, and for attempts to desert	1,600

In the year 1836, Rosas, after the royalist party had yielded to the patriot brothers, determined to strike terror into the minds of the inhabitants, and he caused to be brought from the confines of the province a tribe of Indians who had become his prisoners. On their passage they endeavoured to escape, when, without regard to trial or any other ceremony, and with no respect for age or sex, one hundred of these poor wretches—fathers, mothers, and children under nine years of age—were butchered in the very streets of Buenos Ayres. They were brought from their prisons in groups of ten or twelve, and shot by platoons of soldiers; and many who were merely wounded, and who endeavoured to crawl away, were dragged back with their throats cut, and their brains beat out, and afterwards left as food for the dogs and swine of the city. In 1839, Doctor Vincente Maza, the president of the National Assembly, and second magistrate of the city, was assassinated in his private apartment in the house of representatives, at seven in the evening. He was the intimate friend of the governor, and had been heard to say that the knowledge of the waylaying and massacre of General Quiroga and escort would cost him his life. Two days after, the son of Maza being suspected, by Rosas, of conspiracy, he was arrested, and eventually followed the fate of his father—the two bodies being afterwards cast into a dung cart, and thrown amongst those of other victims. The widow and survivors of the Maza family were even forbidden to wear mourning, or to perform any rites and ceremonies in their church, for the victims! Numerous other crimes, too horrible for detail, could be enumerated—all of which are attributable to this vile republican adventurer; yet such a man is allowed, in the face of Europe, to pursue his career of bloodshed and murder, unmolested!—*Sun*.

A CABINET COUNCIL was held on Friday, understood to be in order to settle the time for the meeting of parliament.

THE MINISTRY AND THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.—We have reason to believe that the cabinet is meditating a complete change in the government of India, by introducing a measure next session tantamount to the extinction of the political power of the court of directors.—*Scotsman*.

SIR HENRY POTTINGER.—We state on what we conceive to be good authority, that her Majesty's ministers have advised the sovereign to confer a high distinction on Sir Henry Pottinger for his diplomatic services in China.—*Standard*.

THE KING OF THE FRENCH has sent £200 to be distributed, this winter, among the poor of Windsor.

THE VICTORIA AND ALBERT YACHT is prevented, by the draught of water, from approaching close to the coasts, so as to present a favourable view of spots that need to be seen at a short distance. The Queen has ordered a smaller vessel to be constructed, as a tender to the yacht, with a screw propeller. Such a boat is building in the dockyard of Messrs Ditchburn and Mare, at Woolwich. It will be 140 feet in length, 22 feet in breadth, and is not to draw more than four feet six inches of water. It will be fitted with a stage, that it may serve also as a landing place.

THE MATHEW TESTIMONIAL.—Father Mathew is passing through an ordeal, out of which he is likely to ascend as gold from the crucible. All the investigations into his past career tend to confirm the general opinion of his virtues, and the demonstration in his favour gains strength daily. The *Cork Examiner* reports a splendid meeting held in that city, over which the mayor presided, and which was attended by gentlemen of the highest standing in the city and its locality. This meeting realised £170, and the same paper reports a list of subscriptions received in two days, amounting to £1205. The list is headed by £500, from a member of the Society of Friends, near York; and next to his subscription is that of the Duke of Devonshire for £100. Meetings have also been held in Manchester, Leicester, Halifax, and other provincial towns, during the past week, to forward the same objects.

POST-OFFICE MYSTERIES.—From the disclosures made by Mr Duncombe and others last session, it was supposed that Sir James Graham and his subordinates were tolerable adepts in the mysteries of fraud and forgery, involved in the interception, re-sealing, and re-directing of letters. From a conversation we recently had with a gentleman who has a work in the press, entitled, "the Mysteries of the Post Office," and who has just returned from the Austrian States, whither he went for the purpose of collecting materials for his work, and enabling him to compare and connect the foreign and domestic systems of espionage with each other, we are, however, led to the belief that Sir James Graham, though he entered into the dirty work *con amore*, was but a bungler after all, compared with his foreign rivals. Our informant states that, "connected with the Post office in Vienna is a secret department, called the *Geheimniss*, where there is a corps of linguists, who not only read and translate all the European, but many of the oriental languages. They counterfeit hand-writing so as to make it impossible to tell the difference between it and the original. There are, besides, post-office stamps to suit all the principal cities and post towns in Europe, with seals of all sizes and descriptions, forming the most complete machinery for opening, copying, re-directing, and re-sealing all suspected letters." The work to which we have alluded is about to issue from the Dublin press, and we shall look with great interest for its appearance.—*Liverpool Mercury*.

COUNTY CONSTITUENCIES AND THE LEAGUE.—We gather from the letters which reach us from many parts of the kingdom, that fresh hopes have been infused into the minds of our friends since the announcement of the plan for rescuing the more populous counties from the grasp of the monopolists. The counties were regarded as the electoral preserves of the landlords, as sacred as their game covers, until our facts and figures showed that in a large proportion of cases they were more vulnerable to the systematic efforts of the free traders in the towns than many of the small boroughs. The example of South Lancashire has given a new impetus, in a fresh direction, to the exertions of the corn law repealers. As is natural, the movement has extended itself, in the first instance, into the neighbouring districts of North Cheshire, the West Riding of Yorkshire, and North Lancashire, where active committees are at work. But it will not stop there. Our friends in the metropolis are rousing themselves to the consciousness of the means within their grasp of returning two leaguers for Middlesex. From South Staffordshire, a district crammed full of towns, workshops, and furnaces, we hear that an organisation is begun, which, if persevered in, will assuredly dispossess the monopolist squires of any share in the representation of that division of the county.—*League.*

Postscript.

Wednesday, November 27th.

BRITISH ANTI-STATE-CHURCH ASSOCIATION.

LAST evening (Tuesday) the first of the proposed series of lectures, under the auspices of the above association, illustrative of the principles on which it is based and the object for which it was established, was delivered at Mr T. Aveling's chapel, Kingsland, by Dr Cox, of Hackney, to a very numerous and most respectable auditory—among whom we were pleased to notice several members of the established church. After singing a hymn and imploring the divine blessing, the learned doctor commenced his address. We shall not attempt to give a report of the lecture—both space and time forbid it—nor even present an outline thereof, since we could not do justice to it. It must suffice that we state that it was marked by sound argument, and lucid reasoning, illustrated and supported by facts drawn from the pages of ecclesiastical history, and the testimony of some of the most eminent divines of the episcopalian church, of various periods, from the earliest time. After some introductory observations, the lecturer proceeded to show, in most eloquent terms, "the grounds of dissent," under the following five heads:—

- I. The sufficiency of the Scriptures.
- II. The supreme and sole authority of Christ in his church.
- III. The right of private judgment, and of public profession.
- IV. The spirituality of the kingdom of Christ. "Nothing," said the lecturer, under this last head, "nothing can be more distinctly revealed in the New Testament than this; yet nothing has been so atrociously misrepresented, or more impudently denied—denied in words; still more in actions. We differ," he continued, "from the advocates of a state church, in maintaining this spirituality, in three respects:—1. In the simplicity of its constitution. 2. The sanctity of its ministry. And—3. The voluntariness of its action." Having established this position, the lecturer advanced to his last general head, viz.:—
- V. The practical evils attendant on a state establishment of religion, which he illustrated by showing that—1. It pollutes the springs of legislation. 2. It produces a spirit of persecution, and engenders innumerable hatreds and feuds. 3. It fosters a spurious and nominal Christianity.

"While, therefore," said the lecturer, "a state established religion is thus found to pollute the springs of legislation—produces persecution, and engenders feuds—and fosters a spurious and nominal Christianity—I think we are justified in our dissent: I think we should be criminal to conform: I think only less criminal to be apathetic and silent on the subject; and scarcely less criminal to refuse to do our utmost to destroy an alliance which is an insult to Christ's authority—a vile antagonist principle to the New Testament we profess to believe, and the greatest curse to the world through many generations. Let the church of England unbind the alliance, and seek to stand unfettered, untrammelled, uncorrupt. She will then be 'fair as the moon, clear as the sun, and terrible as an army with banners.'"

The lecture being concluded, the following resolution was moved by Mr F. Clarke, seconded by Mr Prior:—

"That this meeting cordially unite in an expression of thanks to the Rev. Dr Cox, for his enlightened exposition of the 'Grounds of Dissent,' and declare most earnestly their belief that it is the especial duty of nonconformists to spread their principles; and, as a means of doing so, to support the British Anti-state-church Association; and also, that Mr Ishmael Rogers be respectfully requested to accept the office of registrar for this district."

We are glad to state that a number of gentlemen enrolled their names as members of the association, before they left the chapel.

Before we dismiss this matter, let us just express our earnest wish, in which we are joined by many who heard it on this occasion, that, if it be not printed, at least, the worthy doctor will again deliver this admirable lecture in some other locality.

We are happy to be enabled to announce that the second lecture of the series will be delivered by Dr

Cox, at the Borough Road chapel, on Wednesday next, December 4th. Subject—State churches contrary to the spirit of Christian law.

THE LEAGUE AND COUNTY CONSTITUENCIES.—A meeting was held on Monday in the League rooms, Fleet street, to take the necessary steps in reference to the county of Middlesex so as to make the return of free trade members, in any coming election, certain. The meeting was very crowded. The proposal, in fact, was received in a most enthusiastic manner. A numerous and influential committee was appointed. The meeting was adjourned to Wednesday (this day), when active operations will commence.

MEETING OF FREE TRADERS AT HALIFAX.—On Friday evening last, a highly influential and numerous meeting was held in the Odd Fellows' hall, Halifax, to confer with a deputation from a council of the League, as to the best means of immediately extending the free trade constituency of that portion of the West Riding, by the purchase of new freeholds. J. Thorp, Esq., was called to the chair. The meeting was addressed by George Wilson, Esq., chairman of the Council of the League, John Bright, Esq., M.P., Thomas Plint, Esq., of Leeds, William Morris, Esq., of Halifax, and several other influential local gentlemen. The requisite arrangements for carrying out the objects of the meeting were entered into with zeal and spirit, and the committees have commenced business with a determination that promises great success.

EARLY CLOSING OF SHOPS.—A meeting of tradesmen and their assistants was held yesterday evening, at the Shouldham Street chapel, for the purpose of taking into consideration the steps necessary for the formation of a society for the purpose of shortening the hours of business. Several speeches were made and resolutions passed, to the effect that the present system of late hours is of very immoral tendency, inasmuch as it deprives the assistants of every opportunity for cultivating their minds, and is equally injurious to their health. The tradesmen and assistants, it was resolved, should be called upon to enrol their names as members of the society, and come forward with subscriptions to enable them to carry out their object. The meeting was but thinly attended.

THE GREAT BANK ROBBERY.—Rogers, the poet and well-known author of the "Pleasures of Memory," is the head of the banking firm of Rogers and Co., whose robbery is noticed elsewhere. No further light has been thrown upon the event. It is supposed the thieves must have made away with their booty to some foreign country. The most active exertions are being made to discover their track. The business of the bank was proceeding yesterday, as usual. A free pardon has been offered by government to any accomplice engaged in the robbery, who will give information which will lead to the apprehension of the others.

THE DOUBLE SUICIDE.—A post mortem examination of the bodies was made on Monday afternoon, by Dr Lethby, of the London hospital. From the result, it is judged that the unhappy pair must have taken between them full an ounce of the deadly poison. According to the request of the deceased, the letter found in the apartment, and directed to Miss Chapman, in Lucas street, in the course of Monday afternoon, was delivered at her residence, and opened in the presence of Mr Porter, the constable of Stepney. It was found to contain two epistles, both of which were addressed to that young lady, and in the handwriting of Duckett. One was a lengthened piece of poetry in twenty-four verses. The title is, "The Last Lay of Two Broken Hearts; written and composed by C. U. D.," penned in the illustrated style, in Old English, with a variety of variegated inks. It bears the date of November 8, but it has evidently been written as far back as September, which date has been erased, but it is still partially discernible. The letter bears the date of last Sunday. It states "that ere she (Miss Chapman) had received that epistle they would be in the sweet sleep of death. Fate had marred his bliss in this world. He was prepared to leave it, and she for whom he had lived had told him, 'If you die without me, you will be my murderer,' and to use the words of Lady Jane Grey, 'Death had no terrors.'" Both productions had deep black borders round them. Mr Baker, the coroner for East Middlesex, has appointed the inquest on the bodies to take place this evening.

THE RAILWAY ACCIDENT AT NOTTINGHAM.—The inquest upon the body of Mr Dean, one of the sufferers by this awful accident, was resumed yesterday, and was not concluded when the report left.

THE DUBLIN MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS took place on Monday, when the repealers had it all their own way. There were, however, one or two contests. In the Linen hall ward Alderman Grace (a repealer) goes by the board, the Lord Mayor having an overwhelming majority at one o'clock. In the Post-office ward, Alderman Peter Purcell (a federalist on a small scale) shares the fate of Mr Grace and Mr O'Connell's nominee. Town-councillor Staunton will be the new alderman, his majority from an early hour being decisive.

SPAIN.—A telegraphic despatch, which reached Paris on Monday, announces the capture of one of the sons of General Zurbano and several of his followers, by the column of cavalry and infantry sent in pursuit of them. Letters from Bayonne, of the 21st instant, state that the inhabitants of the valleys of Anso, Echo, and Tena, in Upper Arragon, had pronounced in favour of the constitution of 1837. On the

18th the insurgents had disarmed about 200 soldiers of the line and the Custom house officers, and compelled them to join in the movement. It would appear that Zurbano never attempted to recross the Ebro, but proceeded directly towards the mountains, covered with pines, called the Pinares de Soria, where he was reinforced by a number of partisans. General Concha reached Miranda, on the Ebro, on the 19th, with two battalions of infantry and a squadron of cavalry, marching in the direction of Old Castile. General Pavia had sent from Pampeluna a commission, accompanied by a strong detachment of troops, to confiscate the property possessed by Zurbano in the neighbourhood of Logrono, and which had been given to him by the Cortes as a national recompense. The *Moniteur Parisien* announces, on the authority of a letter received in Paris on Sunday, that Zurbano had entered Saragossa, and caused the governor to be put to death. The *Constitutionnel* discredits this report, and states that on the 22nd, in the morning, when its correspondent posted his letter, news had just arrived of Zurbano having entered Soria on the 19th, and immediately ordered out for execution the political chief, or prefect, who on the preceding day had set a price on his head. It was reported at Bayonne, on the same day, that the small town of Aspeitia, in Guipuscoa, pronounced on the 21st, and that General Iturbe was at the head of the movement. The operations of the insurgents of Upper Arragon were said to be directed by Brigadier Ruiz, former president of the revolutionary Junta of Alicante. Accounts from Madrid of the 19th inst state that the Queen's fête was celebrated on that day by a grand levee in the palace, and a splendid entertainment, given by General Narvaez, at which her Majesty, the Infanta, her sister, and their mother had promised to be present.

TAHITI.—The *Journal de Comercio*, a Rio paper, gives the following extract from a letter, dated Valparaiso, August 17:—"On the 17th of July, the English frigate Carysfort arrived at Papeiti, from Valparaiso. It saluted the French frigate Uranie, which returned the salute. The governor, Captain Bruat, received the visit of Lord William Paulet; and, although he had not received any official intelligence of the French government having refused the dominion of the Society islands, nor any other notice of it excepting what was contained in a letter from Valparaiso, he immediately sent the chief of his staff on board the Basilisk with a letter for Queen Pomare, informing her of the new position of affairs, and requesting her to land. This letter was translated to Queen Pomare in the presence of the French chief, and of the commanders of the Carysfort and the Basilisk, and she replied that she would go to Barabara, there to await the settlement of these affairs. The Carysfort prepared immediately to conduct her there, where resides the chief Tabra, the first husband of Pomare."

THE INUNDATIONS AT FLORENCE.—A correspondent of the *Times* gives the following particulars respecting this destructive calamity:—

You would not have known Florence the day after the dreadful catastrophe. The details of the damage done are really heart-rending. The bookseller Molini lost about 12,000 dollars worth of books; Loene, from £200 to £300; Ussi, in the Piazza Santa Croce, is totally ruined, nearly all his pictures being destroyed. The water entered even the custom house, in the Piazza del Granduca, where it damaged all the goods collected in the magazine, which will be an incalculable loss to commerce, and make people afraid of a great many failures in consequence.

The conduct of the Grand Duke in this emergency was quite exemplary. If it had not been for his prompt, energetic, and humane exertions, nothing would have been done, as all the people had lost their heads, and were perfectly helpless, doing nothing but staring aghast at the increasing height of the flood, uttering all sorts of exclamations, and now and then invoking a saint. A functionary of a district in town heard a rap at the door of his house, which aroused him from his sleep, and a minute after saw, to his utter dismay, the Grand Duke at his bedside, upbraiding him in no gentle terms for not being at his post, when he, the Sovereign, had been for several hours already up and busy. Passing some soldiers in the streets, who were occupied in putting the accumulated mud in heaps, and seeing how very lazily and slovenly the work was performed, the Grand Duke snatched the spade from the hands of one of them, and shovelling the mud most lustily, to the amazement of the by-standers, he after a few seconds returned it, saying this was the way to do the business. He and the Grand Duchess were seen walking in the most distressed quarters, giving comfort, consolation, advice, and assistance to the poor sufferers, and accompanied by the young Arch-duke, to make him familiar with scenes of distress. It was quite a sight to watch them as they proceeded, sometimes twice a-day, through the streets on foot. You have no conception how this pleases the people, who quite adore the royal family. I will say nothing of the devastations in the country, which I hear would make one's hair stand on end if related. Vast multitudes in the town are deprived of lodgings, food, and clothing. Already subscriptions have been set on foot; concerts are given, and bazaars held for the sufferers, but all this can only be as a drop in this ocean of misfortune.

INCREDIBLE!—It is said that the Emperor of Russia has issued an order by which all natives of Poland are prohibited from marrying till they have completed their thirtieth year.

CORN MARKET. MARK LANE. THIS DAY.

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Beans	Peas	Flour.
English ..	6930	6240				
Scotch						
Irish						
Foreign ..	480	3685	560			

Prices are without alteration, and the market is dull.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"I. T." No, at least in our opinion.

"James Fisher, senior, 12, Three King court, Lombard street," in reference to our statement respecting an error in one of the copies published recently by the Bible Society, tells us he "has examined five Bibles, and finds them agree word for word—that it is of no use to tell a man he is wrong without telling him what's right—and that if we do not send him the right reading, he will think we wish to deceive the public." We beg to assure Mr James Fisher, senior, that we never set much store by his opinion, inasmuch as we are perfectly ignorant of him, and, as far as we know, of all his relatives. But, as we will not leave him in the dark, we beg to suggest that the right reading of the verses would be in their natural order, not transposed as they are now.

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The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, NOV. 27, 1844.

SUMMARY.

THE most important news of the week has been received from America. The return of Mr Polk for the presidential chair, and Dallas for that of the vice-presidency, awakens mingled emotions of a pleasing and a painful character. As the representative of democratic principles and of free trade, Mr Polk claims our sympathies. As the advocate of slavery in the south, and of the annexation of Texas, he calls forth the reprobation of every honest man. Happily, Mr Polk's economical principles are such as, if adhered to, must pretty effectually nullify his political schemes. He has declared that he will consent to such a tariff only, as shall be necessary to discharge the most economical expense of government. If his policy is shaped in conformity with this declaration, he will put down the monied aristocracy of the United States, who sought, by means of Mr Clay's election, to restore the palmy days of unrestricted issues of paper money, and to re-erect the United States bank, or some similar institution. What would have been the immediate effect of their success? To raise the staple of cotton from five or six cents to ten or twelve cents per pound—to double the price which our manufacturers have to pay for the raw material, upon which they expend their labour—to limit our foreign trade, and, by enhancing the price of cotton, to stop the demand for manufactured cotton goods. This evil, and others which we need not now stay to mention, will probably be staved off by Mr Polk's election. If, as a set-off to these results, it must be admitted that the democratic party are hot for war, cry out for the annexation of Texas, and look with a favourable eye upon the institution of slavery, let it be borne in mind that the best and most effectual preventive of war, is to compel nations to pay the penalty of it in gold and silver of their own earning—that a system of unlimited credit is the real promoter of dishonest schemes of aggrandisement—and that the continuance of slavery in America is far more dependent upon the restoration of high prices as the result of paper money, which Clay was pledged to re-introduce, than upon the sentiments of the chief magistrate, be his ability what it may. Double the price of cotton, and you double the value of slaves. Adopt a monetary system whereby every article in the South would fetch high prices, and you will give to the whole extent of that increase a premium to the slaveholder to abet his own iniquitous system, and by the cruelest of tortures to force from the miserable victims of his tyranny as large an amount of toil as life can possibly yield. Therefore we rejoice, on the whole, in the return of Mr Polk.

But we are in England, and English politics usually claim precedence in our summary of events, save when by courtesy we yield that place to Ireland, which we intend to do upon the present occasion. Federalism, then, is at an end. Mr O'Connell has blown upon it, and has recommenced his agitation for simple repeal. There was the Munster demonstration—a semi-monster meeting, and a dinner. The old topics were reproduced—the old prejudices again played upon, as if nothing had happened—the old stories of English cruelty and treachery were raked out of oblivion—the old boasts were boasted over again—the old promises so often broken were renewed—and the old fear, which every calm spectator of Mr O'Connell's proceedings must have entertained, was resuscitated by his speeches at ancient Limerick, that he is borne down by a stream of passion, which proves too strong for his strength—and that the upshot will be sooner or later a sanguinary insurrection. The perfect silence with which he

passed over the subject of federalism, as though he had never even heard of it, much less made a declaration in its favour, was a marvelous feature of the man. No other agitator in Great Britain would have commanded face enough to do it.

The League has been to Rochdale, and has laughingly told its member that they will take his business out of his hands, and seek more effectually than he an extension of the suffrage. Be it so. But let not him that putteth on his armour, boast as he that putteth it off. We wish them as large a success as they can wish for themselves; but we always like, when admiring the temper of our own weapons, to bear in mind that the enemy whom we have to encounter possesses weapons too—weapons which, possibly, in the day of conflict, may prove both longer and sharper than ours.

We refer to our advertising columns for certain resolutions passed by the East London Religious Liberty Society—and we commend them to the attention of our reader—and to another part of our paper for a brief account of the meeting at which they were passed. This, amongst several other proceedings, to which we cannot now particularly advert, will serve to meet the whisper of calumny that the British Anti-state-church Association is in the pangs of death. Well! that it is not so, is not owing to the goodwill of many metropolitan leading dissenters. The Executive Committee are exerting themselves to the utmost to conclude arrangements for the delivery of several courses of lectures upon the various bearings of the question at issue, in the city and suburbs of London. And what obstruction is in their way? This—that in whole districts they find it impossible to get a place wherein to instruct the people in dissenting principles. Not a single chapel in all Westminster can be secured—not even Craven chapel, which is presided over by Dr Leifchild, the friend, and not the friend, of every sound and enlightened movement. How is this? Why is this? Whither does it tend? In what one good thing can it find its consummation? The general reason is sufficiently obvious. "There's something rotten in the state of Denmark." The special ones—but there—we will not disgrace the men who put them forward, by even alluding to them.

FIGHTING THE ARISTOCRACY WITH THEIR OWN WEAPONS.

IN our passing comment, some short time since, upon the proceedings and proposals of the Anticorn-law League, we made free to offer an opinion upon its plan for the creation of new county constituencies. Since then, the project has undergone considerable discussion. It will not, therefore, be deemed obtrusive in us, if we return to the question, and deal with it somewhat more at large than we thought it necessary to do when first it was broached. The importance of its bearings cannot be denied. It is plausible—it is easy—and if it can be worked with success, its simplicity will make all men wonder that it was not long since discovered and applied. It deserves, consequently, a calm and searching examination; and if, in the following observations, any thought should occur tending to cast a shade of doubt upon the ultimate issue of this scheme, we beg to assure our readers that none will be better pleased than ourselves to see that shade dispelled by the light of reason.

For us to object to any proposal for multiplying the number of free and independent electors would be the *ne plus ultra* of inconsistency. We have harped upon the one string of inadequate representation until our friends have become familiar not only with its tone, but with all the variations we can fetch out of it. The addition of several thousand freeholders to the present county constituencies would, in itself, and wholly irrespectively of the corn-law question, be a great gain. The communication between the people and parliament would thereby be widened, and a much larger volume of popular opinion would make its way into the representative branch of our legislature. It would be laying down mains of larger bore than those which now exist, the practical result of which would, doubtless, be a much steadier and brighter flame of patriotism in that place of political darkness—the House of Commons. This, of course, would answer the purpose, to some extent, of every advocate of national movement—and, by whosoever agency the work might be done, all sections of true-hearted reformers would reap the advantage of it.

We can urge no objection, moreover, to the plan of the League, upon the ground of morality. The parties into whose hands it would put the franchise, are themselves to purchase the qualification. Their present political ostracism is a fact which contravenes the spirit of the law. The constitution—if we may be pardoned the use of so vague a term in default of another—never contemplated their exclusion from the rights of citizenship. If they do not now hold the pledge for good conduct which the state requires, they hold an equivalent. They have not a forty shillings freehold, but they have its worth. The simple conversion of their property from personal to

real, will neither diminish nor increase their "stake in the country." By complying with the letter of the law, in this instance, they carry out, rather than violate, its spirit. They are precisely the men upon whom the legislature of old designed to devolve the responsibility of electing knights of the shire—and the only reason why they have not been permitted to discharge their duty is, that the law has never accommodated itself to the social changes which have occurred since its enactment. For such parties, therefore, to qualify themselves with a vote for a county, can hardly be looked upon, even by the most squeamish casuist, as a trampling upon the spirit of British law, mounted on the back of its letter. They who are able to purchase a freehold qualification were originally designed to constitute the class of county electors. The particular species of property required was merely intended as a *test* of pecuniary worth.

Voters thus made, we may further observe, will be, *quoad* the ground of their privilege, entirely free—more independent than ten pound householders, for no landlord can oust them of their rights. For whatever temporary purpose they may qualify themselves, their qualification will bind them to no party. They will be new material for all who lean upon popular opinion—equally available for the suffragists and the dissenters, as for the free-traders.

There are some other favourable features of this plan upon which we cannot now stay to comment. Our remarks, hitherto, will sufficiently prove that we do not undervalue the project regarded *per se*. We have no wish to hinder the realisation of it. The more fully it is carried out, the more reason we should see to clap our hands in triumph—the brighter would be our anticipations of the approaching regeneration of our country. Having said thus much, we may make bold to state such opinions as we have formed of the other side of the question.

We are most anxious, then, to guard our readers against being diverted by this plan, and by its greater apparent feasibility, from the complete suffrage agitation. The proposal of it by the League is a practical admission of the truth which we urged upon them nearly three years ago—that monopoly is not to be overthrown by existing constituencies. They see now, clearly enough, that the shortest way to their object is by an extension of the franchise; and although they have steered clear of an open declaration for organic change, they are compelled, by stress of weather, to advocate what may be virtually regarded as such. Far be it from us to reproach them for having thus partially fulfilled our own prediction. Our only object in alluding to the fact at the present moment is, to impress upon our friends, that the present proposition, whatever may be its results, is no real approach to the settlement of the suffrage question—leaves it, as a question of political equity, just where it was—enlarges the circle of monopoly, but does not destroy it—transfers a few from the slave class to the class of freemen, but alters not a whit the injustice, the degradation, the curse, of the slavery which remains. And inasmuch as they find the advocates of economical and commercial reform driven by necessity, at length, to act upon a principle which, in the outset of their course, they repudiated as savouring too strongly of politics, they may pluck up heart to remain firm and unflinching in their demands, in the confident conviction that all movements in favour of increased liberty must ultimately, from the impossibility of success by other means, merge in their own.

We have lived long enough in the world to be aware that they who drive at that which seems nearest at hand, and, regardless of the claims of principle, seize upon what they can get, will earn for themselves the reputation of being practical men. We know, too, how certain it is, that the few earnest individuals who believe in a truth, and preach it incessantly, in good report and in evil report, will be laughed down as speculators. We are sorry to see Mr Cobden dropping into this vein. "Don't let us talk," said he, in his speech at Rochdale, "about theories, for getting the franchise in some great sweep, which can be obtained some day—I don't know when—but let us do something as well as talk." Yes! let us do something; but let us not forget that the talk about theories is, in reality, the most practical work that a man can do. If he would raise the hopes of his countrymen, shake from them the dust of their every-day toil, awaken in them some moral taste, and prepare them to act their part when their time for elevation comes, he must talk to them about theories. If he would lay hold of the sympathies of the conscientious, he must preach great principles. If he would leaven the mass of society, until society can no longer tolerate injustice, he must insist upon abstract rights. If he would stave off violent revolution, he must have a faith in the essential immutability of truth, and must adhere to it amidst all changes. So true is it, although not received into the world's creed, what Thomas Carlyle says in his "Hero Worship":—

"At all turns a man who would do faithfully needs to believe firmly. If he have to ask, at every turn, the

world's suffrage—if he cannot dispense with the world's suffrage, and make his own suffrage serve—he is a poor eye-servant; the work committed to him will be *misdone*. Every such man is a daily contributor to the inevitable downfall. Whatsoever work he does dishonestly, with an eye to the outward look of it, is a new offence; parent of new misery to somebody or other. Offences accumulate till they become insupportable, and are then violently burst through—cleared off by explosion."

Let not, therefore, those who have a faith, and preach it, be sneered at as talking theories. They are the most practical men of their age. May we counsel the leaders of the League to calculate more severely before they proclaim their own system of tactics as the infallible means for securing a nation's deliverance from thralldom. They commenced with a thorough conviction of being able to beat Peel by the pressure of public opinion. They asserted that they could compel the parliament of monopolists to surrender their advantage. Need we say that they failed? They determined to convert the farmers, but the farmers would not be converted. They would win the borough constituencies, but the borough constituencies were too venal for them—too narrow—too much under the thumb of an imperious aristocracy. They are now about to create hundreds of thousands of forty-shilling freeholders, and win the counties. We wish them success, but we think their former schemes have not been sufficiently productive to warrant their sneers at the uselessness of talking theories. In a few manufacturing districts they may gain, here and there, a command of the representation. But in how few! The game they play may be played with equal effect by the landlords. Forty-shilling freeholders may be made by legal fictions, and every one must be aware that faggot-votes are no novelties in electioneering history. The truth is, the large proportion of real property is in the hands of men whose interests are bound up with things as they are, not excepting that manufacturing towns; and, when it comes to a contest between the people and their rulers, it will be found that, for every one vote made by the League, the aristocracy will make five. It is childish to blind our eyes to what is so inevitable, and foolish to excite hopes which never can be realised.

What, then, is our conclusion? Simply this. Make all the votes you can, both in boroughs and in counties, but do not rely upon it as a specific for the nation's grievances. Insist, at every turn, upon that full demand which reason, equity, and religion concur to sanction. In other words, do what you are able in registration courts, and, for the rest, make it your daily business to "talk about theories."

THE GUIANA IMMIGRATION SCHEME.

THE subject of immigration absorbs, at the present moment, the attention of our West India colonies. The planters declare, and apparently with some truth, that they are on the verge of bankruptcy, and that an extensive immigration of labourers alone can save them from impending ruin. Accordingly, in Jamaica, Guiana, Trinidad, and other of our colonial possessions, great efforts are being made to promote the introduction of Hill Coolies from India. The means by which the scheme is to be carried out prove that the spirit of slavery still remains, in all its virulence, in the West Indies. An extensive system of immigration may or may not be a good thing, but surely those who propose it, and expect to reap exclusive benefit from it, are bound to defray its cost. Not so, however, think the sugar planters. Emulating the landed interest at home, and possessed of almost exclusive political power, they propose that the expense of transporting these Coolie labourers should be borne by the whole community, in the shape of taxes on home consumption. Of course, the greater proportion of these imposts will fall upon the shoulders of the labouring population; and the newly-emancipated negroes will thus be obliged to pay for a reduction of their own wages. If such measures as these are allowed to be carried into effect to prop up the broken fortunes of idle and absentee planters, the liberty of the negro, which cost this country twenty millions to purchase, will become little better than a mockery.

The proposed immigration scheme for Guiana presents several features of peculiar and unparalleled enormity. This will be seen from the following brief statement of facts. Some time since the Court of policy, in a most precipitate manner, passed an ordinance to borrow £500,000 for the introduction of 20,000 Coolie and Chinese labourers, coupling with it an act to renew the civil list, which was in 1840 secured for seven years, for an additional seven years after its expiration in 1848. This last measure was a palpable bribe to silence any opposition to the proposal that might be raised by the various civil and ecclesiastical officials dependent upon the state resources. It of course answered its object. The two ordinances were forwarded to England, to receive the sanction of Lord Stanley; who, however, sent them back for re-consideration, and invited an *expression of public opinion* upon them. How far this latter suggestion was complied with, may be gathered from the fact, that the Court of policy held a special meeting with closed doors, just before the sailing

of the packet, and, only four hours before the mail was closed, hurriedly confirmed their former decision, and sent it off to the Colonial Secretary, accompanied with the insolent threat, that unless their immigration scheme received the sanction of the home government, they would refuse to provide the civil list. Thus, without even the knowledge of the great bulk of the population, the local government passed an act for saddling them with an enormous debt, amounting to £3 per head, for the special benefit of the land proprietors, and then, by a disgraceful manoeuvre, endeavoured to prevent the expression of any opposition on the part of those most interested. Notwithstanding the success of the planters in disarming the opposition of the civil, ecclesiastical, and magisterial functionaries dependent upon government, the negro population was not left friendless. The missionaries, as on former emergencies, manfully stood forward to defend the rights of the helpless labourers, and to rescue the colony from ruin. Memorials to Lord Stanley have been prepared and numerous signed; and an expression of public opinion, hostile to the measure, has been elicited, which the Colonial Secretary, favourable as he is to the interests of the planters, will scarcely venture to disregard.

Such are the leading features of this plan, which now awaits only the sanction of the home government to be carried into effect. We trust, however, the friends of emancipation in this country will not allow so gross an injustice to be perpetrated upon the helpless negroes, without entering against it their sternest protest of disapprobation. A decided expression of public opinion here, by means of memorials, and through the influence of the press, may yet avert the blow which threatens to reduce the emancipated negroes of the West Indies to the state of misery and dependence from which they have only recently escaped.

SELECTIONS FROM THE PRESS.

THE RAILWAY RAID.

(From the *Spectator*.)

A CIVIL war is raging in Leicestershire. Hostilities are in active progress between the Earl of Harborough and the Midland Railway Company. As we read about the valorous exploits of the champions on either side, the imagination is carried back to the times when feudal barons levied war against incorporated boroughs, and stout burgesses laid siege to the castles of feudal nobles. Since the days of Warwick, the king-maker, there have been no such stirring deeds as have of late been doing in the land of fox-hunting, and now merit to be recorded in prose or numerous verse. As to such warlike operations as those of the French in Algeria, or our own gallant engineer officers at the siege of Chatham, they are far outshone by the untaught military geniuses of the Midland Counties.

The siege of Stapleford park was raised on Saturday last (the commander of the Midland Railway Company's forces, General Cope, having proved as unlucky as his namesake of the year '45), by the retainers of Lord Harborough, commanded by General Fabling; whose victory, notwithstanding his suspicious name, is as authentic as any recorded in the bulletins of Napoleon. Till the civil commotions in Guernsey leave General Napier at leisure to write the history of this remarkable campaign, we shall attempt a sketch of it.

Stapleford park is situated near the confines of Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, between Melton Mowbray and Oakham. The Oakham canal, or, more correctly speaking, its towing-path, passes close under the park wall. The Midland Railway Company, proud of its joint-stock force, had sent word to Lord Harborough that its engineers would survey his park, somewhat in the same spirit that the Percy out of Northumberland sent word to the Douglases,

"That he would hunt in the mountains
Of Cheviot within days three."

And with the spirit of the old Douglas did Harborough and Fabling reply,

"We will let that surveying an if we may."

On Wednesday, the 13th of November, 1844, the railway forces, "mustering seven strong," attempted to penetrate into the park by the Oakham canal towing-path. The Harborough retainers, in number nine, overpowered and took them prisoners. The captives were carried to Cold Overton hall; but the keeper of that castle being from home, the leader who captured them said, "it would be better for all parties to separate for the night." This was accordingly done; the Harborough troops retaining the spirit-level of the surveyor as the gage of victory. It does not appear that the commanding officers on either side were present at this affair.

The attack was renewed more earnestly on Thursday. At the early hour of nine, the defenders of the park were observed collecting, under General Fabling, to the number of forty, in the vicinity of Saxby bridge. The clerk and treasurer of the Oakham Canal Company, which adheres in this war to the Harborough cause, were at their posts. This alliance, and the issue of the siege, may appear to some to corroborate the opinion so often emphatically expressed by Mr Cobden, that the aristocracy never triumphed over the towns but by sowing dissensions among them. Preparations for a most determined resistance were made by the allied forces, by barricading the towing-path on both sides of the bridge with "trays." The assailants were soon after seen advancing in two columns, one from Melton and the other from Oakham; each conducted by its leaders in chaises, and waving proudly the flag-staffs of the surveyors. A lengthened parley ensued, in the true Homeric fashion. A demonstration was made against the barrier on the Oakham side of the bridge, but soon relinquished. Reinforcements of his Lordship's vassals kept pouring in; and strong detachments from Oakham and Stamford were added to the assailants. A neutral body—consisting of four or five county police—declared à la Randolph, "The man who strikes makes us his foe." Here-

upon each party, unwilling to draw upon it another enemy, wisely resolved to eschew striking. The Harborough forces wedged themselves together on the Melton side, presenting a formidable living barrier. The engineer officers of the other party drew up their front-rank men with their backs close to the forces of the Earl's party, and instructed the rear ranks and reserve to rush upon their own friends and drive them like wedges through the hostile array. "Dire was the din of conflict;" men's bodies were seen from the pressure to spring as high into the air over the heads of the contending parties as ever lance-heads did at a tournament. Mud bedaubed the clothes of all. A breach was made in the line of the defenders, and the chain carried through in triumph; but immediately seized hold of and broken. After this exploit, the defendants scampered for about a quarter of a mile down the towing path, then halted, and formed their barrier *de novo*. The railway troops did not venture to renew the assault; the defendants retired within their entrenchments, and the assailants returned to their quarters.

Friday passed without any movement on the part of the besiegers. But late in the evening news came to Fabling that an assault was to be made before daybreak next morning. Immediately all was bustle within the intrenchments. Every assailable point was strengthened with hurdles and waggons, and a fire engine placed in readiness to pump upon the enemy at the place where the first attack was expected. The uncertainty, however, of the defenders as to the point selected for the assault, weakened their arrangements; the park contains eight hundred acres, and the garrison was too small to man every part of the wall. Fabling, in this emergency, had, like other great commanders, recourse to a fable; he despatched a letter to the hostile chief, assuring him that he had in readiness "a few cannon from Lord Harborough's yacht," and concluding "Dear sir, yours faithfully." But his adversary had too much experience to be thus deceived: he knew that the cannon spoken of were only meant to throw cold water on his enterprise.

At seven o'clock, a. m., on Saturday, Cope, with a hundred stout men—fresh recruits from Stamford, and the Peterborough and Midland railways—swarmed over the park paling on the side next Oakham; and immediately four chains were in active operation. Capt. Latham's troop had been advanced, it is true, at an early hour in the direction of Oakham to reconnoitre; but he took the route by Whissendine and Langham, and thus missed the enemy, who came on by Ashwell and Teigh. The successful assailants pushed right on in the direction of Lord Harborough's cottage; and already the foremost chain might be descried from the Earl's bedroom window, when the gallant Fabling, followed by a handful of men whom he had collected, cantered up on a pony to the scene of action. Cope, relying on his superior force, scornfully declared he had no wish to hurt Fabling, and ordered the railway men to carry him off. The reply dignified by that gallant leader was a command to his followers to carry off the measuring chains. Brown, the Herculean lock-keeper of the Oakham canal, threw himself before his chief, and every blow he dealt sent an enemy rolling heels over head. But the railway party galled him sore with their spikes. The noise of fray was heard in every village for two miles round. Lord Harborough, though enfeebled with illness, was seen to approach the scene of action, accompanied by his lady; and the sight nerved anew the arms of his faithful troops. Parties of the tenantry kept pouring in from Freeby and Saxby, from Wymondham, Whissendine, and Teigh. At last "Cope could not cope," and the assailants evacuated the park, leaving their staves and chains, and other munitions of war, behind them. Thus did the merry men of Leicestershire send "bootless home and weather-beaten back" a host of invaders, gathered from Stamford and Hertfordshire, from Birmingham, and from Gracechurch street and Churchill street, London.

We have said that this siege reminded one of the old times when barons and burghers used to levy war against each other. The resemblance holds good to the close. It used to be customary in those days to invoke the authority of the church to allay intestine broils; and we learn from the *Times* that "warrants for the apprehension of some of the rioters have been granted by the Reverend G. E. Gillett."

So the railway war is in a fair train to get into the hands of the lawyers; and in that case both parties will learn, what all have learned who have ever been foolish enough to go to war, that the after costs are worse than the fighting.

THE BISHOP OF LONDON AND HIS CLERGY.

FANCY PORTRAITS BY ONE WHO KNOWS THEM.

(From the *Times*.)

What I said was, that the Bishop of London was the "very concrete of expediency." I neither said nor meant that the Bishop of London was not "laborious and unsparing in time, labour, and money;" so that "Another Layman" might have spared his time in proving the Bishop's "activity." Active! Yes; it would be well for his church if he were not quite so active. But what I did mean was, that Bishop Blomfield always followed, and never led—always trimmed his sails to popular opinion, and never guided it—always committed himself to offensive details, and never mastered a principle—always looked to the vulgar element of success and applause, and never to right and duty, as such, apart from consequences.

When the roar was up about church reform and against the church in 1832, who was the first to destroy the very essence of a church by the Cathedral bill and the Church Commission but the Bishop of London? When the tories are back again, and the church has its turn of favour, in 1842, the Bishop swims with the stream on the bladders of Jerusalem and Gibraltar bishoprics. And upon what other principle than that of stopping a leak with the first rag—answering a cry with the first sop—can be reconciled such schemes as the suppression of bishoprics in Wales and their multiplication in Canada, the poor law commission and bread and coals associations, the charge to the Marylebone clergy, which one of your correspondents quotes, and the compromise of putting it off for a twelvemonth, with which the Tottenham affair ended?

And such is the Diocesan in all things—a reformer of abuses, if no inconvenience follows; sturdy and vehement in change, so that nobody dislikes it; when church building is in fashion, he builds new churches; when churches are out of fashion, he dismantles cathedrals; when bishops are in vogue, he consecrates an in-

teresting Jew; when his own diocese is to be divided, he hints at the efficiency of rural deans and archdeacons. And as is the Bishop, such are too many of his clergy—very sensitive about surpluses and schism; very tolerant towards false doctrine and heresy; very zealous (some of them) for the five church societies; very regardless of the holy church throughout the world; jealous for the primitive succession, but disdainful of the primitive life; fierce as lions towards dissent, but fawning at Downing street; very good churchmen so long as it gives no trouble; Puseyites, bating the fasting; evangelicals, all but the seriousness; Tories, omitting the divine right; Whigs, without liberality; and radicals, so that things go on, "say for the next twelvemonth."

DOMESTIC.

METROPOLITAN.

A COURT OF COMMON COUNCIL was held on Thursday, for the despatch of business; at which the Lord Mayor declared his reliance on the court for support. The thanks of the court were voted to Sir William Magnay for his conduct in office, and to the officers of the artillery company for their aid on the 28th of October. Among the list of applicants for the freedom of the city, was the name of Sir John Rae Reid, M.P.; which was much cheered, evidently in exultation at the triumph over the great men of the city who have hitherto scorned civic duties. Among some other business of detail, motions for considering the best means of obtaining a supply of pure water for all classes of citizens, and especially of providing pure water for the poor, were referred to a committee.

REGISTRATION APPEALS.—In the court of Common Pleas, on Monday last, two appeals were heard from decisions of the revising barristers for South Lancashire, both preferred by Mr Gadsby on behalf of the liberals and free traders. In the first, the barrister had disallowed an objection on the ground that a notice designating the objector as of the "township of Didsbury," and omitting the parish of Manchester, in which it is situate, was not a sufficient description. The court ruled in favour of its sufficiency. In the second case, the appellant (Mr Gadsby) had objected to a vote claimed upon the £50 qualification, because the claim was not made from one holding, but from several tenements, under different landlords. The barrister decided against the objection. The court decided in favour of the appellant, holding that the qualification cannot be made up of different and detached buildings, but must consist of one tenement, held at will, and of the value of £50 per annum.

A numerous public meeting was held in the Literary and Scientific Institution, Fitzroy square, on Friday evening, convened by the Anti-persecution Union, to take into consideration the conduct of Messrs Barkworth, Cookman, and Firkbank, magistrates of Hull, who have lately fined a bookseller in that town £20 for receiving twopence admission money at a public lecture. The meeting was addressed by Messrs Hetherington, Southwell, Holyoake, Parker, Ellis, and Mrs Martin. George Bird, Esq., in the chair. Resolutions condemnatory of the conduct of the above-named magistrates, were unanimously passed, and it was determined to take legal proceedings, with a view of procuring the fine to be annulled.—*From a Correspondent.*

PROPOSED RAILWAY STATION IN FARRINGTON STREET.—It is in contemplation to convert a portion of Farringdon street into a station, connecting that place with the Eastern Counties railway, by means of the formation of a railway between Farringdon street and the Tottenham station. A company has already been formed, and notice given of their intention to apply for an act of parliament. The line proposed will be direct from Farringdon street, crossing the City canal to Tottenham, at which place it will join the Eastern Counties (Cambridge line) railway.

DENSE FOG.—London and the suburbs were shrouded in a thick fog on Thursday. It did not assume its greatest density till the afternoon; but as daylight closed in, the mingled vapour and smoke grew thicker and thicker. Carriages were led by the drivers on foot, or harbingered by linkboys, who came out in great force. The car performed the office of the eye, and shouts of warning were constant. After a while, the omnibuses on some lines ceased to run. On the river, too, the navigation was at first difficult and dangerous, and was then entirely suspended. There were many accidents, but comparatively few of a serious kind. Early in the day, however, two workmen were killed on the Great Western railway, near West Drayton, by a train which passed over them. The engine-driver was not aware of the accident till some time afterwards.

COMPULSORY EMIGRATION.—A curious circumstance occurred a few days since to Dr Blamey, of University College Hospital. Some domestic differences induced him to make up his mind to go abroad, and without consideration he repaired to the docks, where he made an arrangement with the captain of a ship about to sail for Sydney, to accompany him in the capacity of surgeon. Two days before the vessel left Dr Blamey repented his hastily formed determination, and having made up his mind not to leave England, he paid a visit to the captain for the purpose of acquainting him with his determination. The captain seemed amazed at this alteration in his plans, and feeling convinced that during the short time that would elapse before his departure he would be unable to provide himself with another surgeon, he induced Dr Blamey to go on board. Having secured him in the ship, the captain politely informed him that he intended compelling him to visit Sydney, in conformity with the agreement entered into between them, and a day or two after the

ship, with the repentant doctor on board, set sail for Australia.—*Globe.*

LOUIS PHILIPPE AND "ONE OF HIS CREDITORS."—On Monday week, at Bow street police office, the court was somewhat puzzled by an application, in broken English, from a stout, hale-looking Frenchman, considerably advanced in years, and attired in rather seedy habiliments, who represented himself as one Buchoz Hilton, to whom Louis Philippe was indebted to the amount of several thousand pounds, for alleged services of an extraordinary nature in the "revolution of July." He presented the magistrate with some printed copies of an address to the Queen of England, whose intercession in his behalf he earnestly implored, and then produced the *Times* of October 10th, to which he said he wished to direct his worship's particular attention. The paper contained a report of a similar visit, by the Frenchman, to the Marylebone office, the reporter having added, that the same party was taken into custody nine or ten years ago for collecting a mob opposite to the residence of the French ambassador, in Manchester square, where he had stationed himself on the back of a donkey, and offered to sell blacking made of the blood and bones of Louis Philippe's satellites.—The Magistrate: What do you wish me to do, then?—Applicant: At de beginning, your lordship, I wish to know if it is necessaire to have a license in dis country to stick up de bills for show in de streets of London? The *Times* newspaper is so much in love with Louis Philippe, that it is always writing lies and nonsense for to please him, and for what it has said of me it deserves to go to the madhouse (a laugh). Here is the *Times*, which says, that nine years ago I was riding a donkey. It was not me at all, for it was, a—what do you call a gallow, with the king suspended—and I was only walking by the side.—The Magistrate: Let me look at the paper.—The Frenchman handed it over and continued his story: The Queen of dis country is too good and too generous, and if it had not been for the lies in the *Times*, she would have said to Louis Philippe, "Ah, before you come to me, you must settle dis business; you must pay Buchoz Hilton what it is you owe him." But she see the *Times*, which has done me great injury, and is all not true, I shall show you that Louis Philippe has been to me a traitor, and he may come with his long sword, on which is de words, "Gemappes, Valmy," and he may bring his son "John Veal" (Joinville), the giant-keeler, who I shall prove is a "poltroon," and I shall.—The Magistrate: Well, I can't assist you. You may put up your bills wherever you get permission to do so, if there is nothing illegal in them. The Frenchman bowed very politely, and then withdrew, apparently very well satisfied with the result of his application, the nature of which neither the magistrate nor anybody else had been able to imagine.

EXTRADITION TREATY WITH FRANCE.—An application was made to the Lord Mayor, on Wednesday, for a warrant to arrest M. Besset, a French merchant residing in London, for fraudulent bankruptcy committed in France. A former commitment, by the late Lord Mayor, was held by the court of Queen's Bench to be bad, the warrant being deemed insufficient in distinctness; and M. Besset was liberated. His Lordship now refused to grant a warrant, as the kind of fraudulent bankruptcy charged is not a crime recognised by this country, and therefore a man cannot be arrested for it here.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—DEATH OF A DISSENTING MINISTER.—On Friday Mr Baker held an inquest at the Golden Eagle, Stepney, on view of the body of Mr Edwin Parsons, aged 47, a dissenting minister, attached to Baslam chapel, Mile End road. It appeared from the evidence, that the deceased was residing in Assembly row, Mile End. On Friday morning last, between twelve and one o'clock, he was alarmed by a noise, which he thought proceeded from his garden, at the back of the house. He immediately went out of his room to go down stairs, when his foot caught against something, and he fell down nearly half the flight of the stairs. In his fall he knocked down some flower pots. Mrs Parsons afforded him immediate assistance, and he was carried into his room. The deceased gradually sank from the effects of the injuries he received, and died on Tuesday last. Verdict, accidental death. Deceased was highly respected by his congregation, over which he had presided many years.

THE BRAIN.—At the inquest held last week upon a person who survived for three days a dreadful injury of the brain, Mr Wakley said that a short time ago a man was struck on the head with a pickaxe, and that although his brains escaped from the wound and besmeared his hand, he was able to run without assistance to the London hospital. Upon arriving at the hospital he was asked how he felt, when he replied that he was much better since he lost his brains. Mr Wakley further said it was almost incredible how long persons survived injuries of the brain.

THE MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE OF A BRIDEGROOM.—Mr Ames, who disappeared so strangely immediately after his marriage, has returned to his wife. He could assign no motive for his conduct; merely saying that he experienced a feeling of despondency with regard to his new enterprise of public-house keeping.

GREAT ROBBERY AT A BANKING HOUSE.—A robbery to an immense extent was committed between Saturday night and Monday morning, in the banking house of Messrs Rogers, Towgood, and Co., bankers, of Clement's lane. It was stated that bank notes to the amount of from £35,000 to £40,000 or £41,000 were stolen out of the iron safe, which is deposited in the wall of the inner office; and that securities to a very large amount had been also taken by the

thieves. It is a remarkable circumstance connected with this robbery that, on the morning of yesterday, when it was first discovered, there were no external appearances from which suspicion could be entertained, upon entering the office, that any robbery had been perpetrated, or attempt at robbery had been made. Everything was in its accustomed order; the iron safe in which the cash and securities were regularly deposited was locked, and the iron chest in which it was usual to deposit the master-key of the safe, to which there were two locks, was also secure. It is the practice of the partners of the firm, of which there are said to be four, to relieve each other in the heavy cash business of the house at stated periods, and each of them keeps keys of the safe and iron chest, and it is supposed that one of the gentlemen left behind him his keys upon some occasion of hurry or forgetfulness, and that with these keys the places of former security were violated. A handbill has been issued with the particulars of the stolen bank of England notes, which amount altogether to £40,710. Of these bank notes there are a hundred and sixty-eight for £5, forty for £10, thirty-seven for £20, ten for £30, twelve for £40, nine for £50, ten for £100, five for £200, one for £500, and thirty-five for £1000. The handbill states that further particulars of the bills of exchange will be published, and that whoever will give such information as will lead to the apprehension of the guilty party or parties, or either of them, and recovery of the property, or any part thereof, shall receive £3000 reward, or a part thereof, proportionate to the sum which shall be recovered. Mr Hobler has been employed by the banking house to investigate the case, and has secured the able assistance of Daniel Forrester, the officer.

DOMESTIC TRAGEDY.—Perhaps one of the most affecting suicidal tragedies that has happened in the metropolis for many years occurred on Monday morning, at a very early hour, at the dwelling of a Mr Duckett, an accountant, No. 9, Raven row, Mile End, viz., the self-destruction of Charles William Duckett, aged 21, son, and Elizabeth Williams, aged 22, lovers, by prussic acid. As may be imagined, it has created the greatest sensation in the immediate neighbourhood, and during the whole of the morning the excitement has been of the most intense character. The circumstances connected with this really lamentable affair are of a very painful description. It appears, that for upwards of nine years the unfortunate young persons, who have fallen a sacrifice by their own hands, were closely attached to each other, and were never known to have quarreled. On Sunday afternoon they had tea at Mr Duckett's house, and took their departure at about half-past five o'clock, at the same time stating that they were going to church; at which period they seemed in excellent spirits. The evening wore on, and eleven o'clock having arrived, the usual time for their return having passed, the family became somewhat alarmed. Soon afterwards, two brothers of the ill-fated girl visited Mr Duckett, and inquired if his son or their sister had been seen, she not having made her appearance, and the lateness of the hour induced them to think that they had met with some accident. Unpleasant feelings of alarm were then felt by all. Messengers were despatched all round the vicinity in search of them, but without avail. At last, between one and two o'clock, whilst Mr Duckett was searching about the house, in the hope of finding some letter which would mention where they had gone, he discovered that his son's bed-room was fastened on the inside, the key being in the door. It being surmised that he had returned unknown to the family, and had retired to rest, the door was broken open, and there, perhaps, one of the most saddening scenes that could be imagined was presented to a parent. The bodies of the young couple were stretched on the bed, life having been extinct apparently for some time, with their arms round each other's neck. Cups were found on each of their sides, which smelt of prussic acid, as also two bottles on the mantelpiece, which had contained that deadly poison. Mr Dacre, a surgeon, of Mile-end road, was promptly sent for, who pronounced them to have expired from that effective poison. As the bodies lay, it appears that they must have sat on the end of the bed when they committed the act, and fallen back. The poor girl's features were very prepossessing. She was very respectably connected, her father being a surgeon in the Cannon street road. As to the cause of the melancholy affair, not the least motive, as yet, can be assigned.—*Sun.*

STRANGE SUICIDE.—On Sunday morning, a woman of abandoned character, named Sarah Colley, confined in New way station-house, Westminster, for creating a disturbance, committed suicide by tying her apron tightly round her neck, which she fastened to a bar across a sort of ventilator, and leaped from a form. Although she had been hanging but a minute or two, when she was discovered life was quite extinct.

PROVINCIAL.

LEAGUE MEETING AT ROCHDALE.—A meeting of the League was held in the New hall, Rochdale, on Thursday evening, where 750 persons were present. G. Wilson, Esq., in taking the chair, congratulated the liberals of Rochdale on the public spirit displayed by them in the erection of the magnificent hall. Mr Cobden, M.P., was received with protracted cheering. He said—

When we come to Rochdale to beg money, I am always sure to be told that the money has been all subscribed for days beforehand; and now, when our object is to induce as many people in Rochdale as possible to become freeholders, and qualify themselves to vote in this and the neighbouring divisions of counties, I am told that somebody in the room has a book in which

there are already down somewhere about 100 names of persons intending to become freeholders; so that our work is done before we begin to talk about it [applause]. Another meridian has dawned upon us within the last few months. We pledged ourselves some time ago to contest the boroughs, and try what we could do to gain them; but it never occurred to us that we could win counties in this country. There has been a great misapprehension, both as to the nature of the county representation, and the means by which votes may be had for a county. What is the county representation? Not the representation of acres, or cattle, or sheep; there can be no interest in a county apart from the interests of the towns within that county; for counties without the towns contained in those counties would be about as valuable as the unreclaimed land in New Holland [applause]. Now there has been another great misapprehension; people have had an idea—"Oh, it's out of my power to be an elector for the county; it costs so much to be an elector for the county. I shall never be able to get a vote." Now, a vote for a county may be much more easily gained, and much more cheaply kept, than a vote for a borough. How few of you in this borough, now, can afford to take and to keep a £10 house—that is, how few to what there ought to be. But how many more of you can manage to lay out £40 or £50 in buying a cottage, or a share of a cottage, and getting 7 or 8 per cent. for your money. It is your own; the purchase money is invested instead of putting it into the savings' banks; you get your interest and your vote besides. He said that in Middlesex it is proposed thus to add 500 or 1,000 to the register, before the 31st January next; and he expected that North Cheshire, West Yorkshire, and North Lancashire, would follow the example of South Lancashire. After addressing himself to several other topics, the hon. gentleman concluded, amidst cheering. William Brown, Esq. (late candidate for the representation of South Lancashire) was next called upon; and Mr Bright addressed the meeting in a speech, in which he took a comprehensive view of trade and manufactures.

PUBLIC BATHS, &c.—The town council of Hull have granted £500 to make public baths adjoining the new water works.—*The Somerset Gazette* says:—"An eligible site in Hunt's court, Taunton, has been reserved for them, and we have every reason to believe that these institutions, so necessary to bodily health and comfort, will ere long be commenced."—The Sunderland town council have appointed a committee to inquire into the best means of procuring a better supply of water for the borough, and at a cheaper rate, and into the practicability of establishing public baths and wash-houses.—*The Bradford Observer* has also a favourable report to make from that town:—"Three months ago we stated that the amicable and brotherly Society of Woollsorters in this town, had taken a lease of a piece of ground just beyond the Turf tavern, between this and Shipley; part of which they intended to lay out in pleasure gardens, which were to be rendered still more attractive by the construction of swimming and other baths. We understand that the society are now taking steps for the construction of a bath, 40 yards by 25; also private plunging baths for ladies and gentlemen, and hot, and shower baths. There are some excellent springs of water in the fields which the society have leased, from which the baths will be supplied. The want of baths is seriously felt in Bradford; and there is good reason to suppose that this society will meet with ample encouragement in their efforts to supply this desideratum."

LATE HOURS OF BUSINESS.—A crowded meeting was held at Cheltenham, on Friday evening, to promote the early closing of shops. Mr F. Close presided; and was supported by the principal ministers of the town of all denominations, and many influential tradesmen. He mentioned an encouraging fact—"He found that the requisition calling on the magistrates to convene this meeting was signed by 220 persons, among whom were twelve clergymen, and there would have been thirteen, but by some mistake Mr J. Browne's name was omitted; there were eight ministers of other religious bodies, twenty-three medical men, and gentlemen and tradesmen of all religious persuasions; he felt that a subject upon which all thus united must be important." Mr Browne, of Highbury chapel, mentioned one or two facts to prove how much the contemplated change was needed in Cheltenham:—

"I am told that in this town, before our Monday evening public balls, poor, emaciated girls, as soon as the hours of the holy day are passed, are found sitting down at one o'clock in the morning to work, and working until ten or eleven at night, in order to prepare dresses for the gay and giddy ball-room [hisses]. Fashion! heartless fashion! thy attires are provided by the feeble, the dying, the murdered among women! I am told that there are some engaged on Saturday nights and on to Sunday morning to prepare dresses for our church and chapel going people, and these sent home on the Sunday morning in order that they may go to the house of God, when the poor worn-out creatures are deprived of the consolation. What a dress to cover the heart of a saint, so fabricated [loud cheers]!"

A resolution to close shops at seven o'clock in winter and eight in summer, was carried with acclamation. The movement is rapidly extending in other towns. A Birmingham paper relates the following gratifying fact:—"We have been informed, that a teacher of St Luke's Sunday school, in consequence of his leaving his employer at an earlier hour, devotes an hour-and-a-half, three or four times every week, to instruct his class in reading, writing, and mental arithmetic, &c. The class thus instructed is composed of children too poor to pay for their education, and most of whom, having excellent abilities, will thus be enabled to provide for themselves at a future age. This example is worthy of imitation, and ought to be encouraged by all employers and shopkeepers."

THE ALLOTMENT SYSTEM IN WEST SURREY.—A numerous meeting was held at Guildford town-hall on Saturday, to promote the allotment system throughout the several parishes of West Surrey.

Colonel Sumner took the chair; and many of the principal landowners, gentlemen, and farmers were present. Mr R. D. Mangles, M.P., made a very long speech, citing several previous speeches, with extracts from newspaper correspondence, and other documents, to show the uniform success of the allotment-system wherever it has been tried. The general purport of this evidence was, that not a single failure of the scheme had been recorded; that it has been attended by marked diminution of the poor-rates, of idleness, and of crime; and that the rents are almost invariably paid with punctuality, testifying that the holders are comparatively prosperous. There was some opposition. Even Mr Henry Drummond, who moved one of the resolutions, "did not wish the allotment-system to be looked upon as a measure of public utility—it was only one of private charity, and would do the nation no general good." And one or two fruitless attempts were made to move amendments. But the general sense of the meeting was with Mr Mangles, and no hand was held up against the resolutions. They were to the effect, that the condition of the agricultural labourers ought to be amended; "that where the labourers cannot procure sufficient employment on the land to occupy all their time, it is beneficial to them to have a piece of ground which they may cultivate for the benefit of themselves and families;" that the meeting would co-operate with the West Surrey Labourer's Friend Society; and that a fund be raised by subscription to carry out the objects of the meeting.

Another meeting in favour of the allotment system, was held at the village of Wimeswold, in Nottinghamshire, on Tuesday last. Lord John Manners was present, and spoke warmly in favour of allotments. The meeting was preceded by a dinner, to which about six score male adults, of all classes of society, sat down, from the titled individual at the head of the assembly, to the humblest cottager in the parish.

PUBLIC PARKS, WALKS, AND PLAYGROUNDS.—It will be seen with satisfaction that the committee have laid before the public the outlines of their scheme for giving to the people of this town the means of recreation by the opening of parks and walks. They propose the formation of four places of recreation, of about thirty acres each; that a gymnasium, on a large scale, be erected in each, free of charge; that, where possible, spaces be obtained for ball alleys, quoit, skittle, archery, and other active sports, and available to players at a charge merely to cover the implements of play that may be used; that each park contain one or more fountains of pure water; that numerous seats be erected in proper situations for general accommodation; that buildings be erected where tea, coffee, and other refreshments may be obtained, but where no intoxicating liquors of any kind shall be allowed; that such parks be open to the public on all days of the week; and that the gymnasium, ball alley, quoit, skittle, or archery grounds shall be closed on Sundays. The committee add, that they have every reason to expect that public baths, wash-houses, &c., free, or at a merely nominal charge, will be erected simultaneously with the promotion of the parks and play-grounds. The total amount of subscriptions, to yesterday evening, was twenty-seven thousand three hundred and one pounds.—*Manchester Times*.

LORD MAYOR OF YORK.—On Monday last, Mr Wm Gray, jun., was elected Lord Mayor of York. The office had previously been declined by three other gentlemen, who each paid the fine of £100 rather than accept it.

THE HIGH DUTY ON TEA, SUGAR, &c.—Efforts are being made at Manchester and elsewhere to obtain a reduction of the exorbitant duties on tea. At present, as our readers may be aware, a duty of 2s. 1d. is levied on every pound of tea. Unquestionably, this must prove highly burdensome to the poorer consumer, by absorbing a considerable portion of his earnings that might be spent on other things. It also operates prejudicially in another way: by preventing the extension of our trade with China, as it is now fully ascertained that tea is the only staple article of consequence upon which our merchants can depend for returns from that country. The Chinese admit our fabrics at a low duty, and it is but fair that we should admit their tea upon equal terms. The same reasoning applies to the sugars of the Brazils. At present the working classes of this country might, but for the excessively high duties, be able to buy tea at 2s., and excellent sugar at 3d. per lb. Instead of which, they pay 4s. for the one, and 7d. for the other—or more than double—and all for the support of a system of misrule and monopoly!

STRIKES FOR HIGHER WAGES are in progress in various manufacturing towns. Meetings have been held at Ashton-under-Lyne, to organise an extensive combination; and Richard Pilling, so noted for his share in the events of 1842, took an active part. At Stockport, the masters have agreed to an advance of 5 per cent.; and while some of the hands have returned to work, others still hold out for a greater advance. At Warrington, one firm have agreed to give an increase of 10 per cent. At Oldham, an advance of about a shilling a week has been demanded, and partially assented to.

CONDITION OF THE LABOURERS IN HUSBANDRY.—So great is the want of agricultural employment in the parish of Watlington, that no fewer than 33 able-bodied persons are employed by our surveyors repairing the roads; withal, good judges say that the land wants all the labour.

UNJUST ACCUSATIONS.—At the Yorkshire assizes, last year, Joseph Mason was tried for having burglariously entered a house at Hall Moor, and was sentenced to twenty years' transportation. From the man's previous good character, and some other circumstances, a strong feeling prevailed in the neighbourhood that he had not committed the crime. Two men, committed to York castle for felony, have

now confessed that they, together with two other persons, committed the burglary, and that four other persons have been transported for offences which were perpetrated by the Hall Moor burglars. [This is an instance of one frequently recurring practical argument against capital punishment, which is utterly irrevocable. Suppose Mason had been hanged!]

TRIAL BY JURY, AND FALL OF THE POKER.—Not a hundred miles from Peterborough, at a late quarter sessions, held in an ancient town-hall, it is said that a remarkable circumstance occurred. On the trial of a prisoner, charged with robbing his master of various articles, the business had proceeded so far as to leave the matter in the hands of the jury; and that body not being able to come to a satisfactory determination whether the prisoner was guilty or not, and being locked up, the foreman proposed, in order to shorten the question, that the poker from the fire-place should be placed upright, and that if it fell to the right the prisoner was guilty, and if it fell to the left he was not guilty! The poker so placed fell to the right, and the poor prisoner obtained three months' imprisonment in consequence.—*Stamford Mercury*.

ANOTHER GAME LAW TRAGEDY.—On Tuesday last, about half-past three o'clock, the inhabitants of Pyrtton, a village within a mile of Watlington, was thrown into the greatest consternation by a melancholy report—which, alas, proved too true—that a boy, about 16 years of age, of the name of Henry Pritchard, had committed suicide by hanging himself with a pocket handkerchief from the top of a gate four feet high. It appeared that the poor boy was employed by Mr Dickens, a respectable farmer in the parish, to shoot sparrows on the new-sown wheat. On Monday afternoon, while performing his duties, he started a pheasant. The temptation being great, and feeling a desire to try his capabilities on a larger scale, he fired at the bird, and, unfortunately, killed it. At this moment William Clark, one of Lord Parker's gamekeepers, came up and threatened him with prosecution. The idea of appearing before a magistrate, and, in all probability, of being sent to prison, filled his mind with the greatest mental agony. The keeper having taken his master's gun, he was afraid to return to his employer, and he is described as having wandered about in the greatest distress. On the following morning it is reported that he applied to a person in the village for some poison to kill, as he said, his master's rats, but was refused, and in the afternoon he was discovered by some children at play suspended from the top of a gate, on the footpath leading from Pyrtton to Weston, in a kneeling posture, a breathless corpse. The deceased had been employed by Mr Dickens nearly five years, who gives him an excellent character. The above may be relied on as an authentic fact, as our correspondent has visited the village, and had a melancholy view of the mortal remains of this new victim to the game laws.—*Oxford Chronicle*.

CHARGE OF FELONY AGAINST A LADY.—On Friday the magistrates acting for the Brentwood division were engaged in the investigation of a charge preferred by Messrs J. and N. Taylor, linen drapers, of Brentwood, against Miss Helen Richardson, the daughter of Dr Richardson, residing in the same town, of purloining a quantity of silk from pieces which had been entrusted to her for inspection. The offence, it was alleged, was committed on Saturday last, since which a painful excitement has prevailed in the neighbourhood. The investigation was of the most minute character, and lasted nearly twelve hours, the proceedings not terminating until past eleven last night. Mr Marsh and Mr James, barristers, were in attendance, the former on behalf of the prosecutors, the latter on that of the accused. The great length to which the facts of this case extend prevent us giving them at this time. The accused lady, however, was committed for trial at the adjourned session, but was admitted to bail.—*Chelmsford Chronicle*.

HOW POOR MEN LIVE AND DIE.—William Hawes, a labourer of Oakley, in Buckinghamshire, has been killed by falling from an oak, while beating down acorns for sale. It appears that he resorted to this means of livelihood, to preserve his family from starving. At the inquest, the wife stated that "the parish had not found her husband any work for five years; that he had recently applied for labour, and was refused, being told that he must look out for himself; that they at times had not a bit of bread for two days together; and that on the day of the accident, they were entirely without food or money, which was the cause of their going to get the acorns to sell." The *Oxford Chronicle* says:—"We are justified in calling Hawes an industrious, willing labourer, all our inquiries into his character confirming that statement. For five years he had kept from the parish funds, not having received a sixpence. He had risen from his pillow long before the break of day, and trudged off to Buckingham, Bicester, Oxford, Thame, Aylesbury, and other markets and fairs, in hopes of getting a job of droving to enable him honourably and honestly to support his wife and children. We have it on oath that at times he went to four fairs without earning anything, and yet, when he, about a month before his death, went to the Oakley vestry begging for labour, it was refused him, and he was told to do as he could. And, would you believe it, reader, the influential of the place actually make all the poor (the poor deceased was included) pay rates."

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.—Gross negligence, aided by the dense fog of Thursday, has caused two fatal railway accidents in the north, which are narrated by the Nottingham papers of Friday. A coal waggon tender had got off one rail of the midland counties line, blocking up the way for a train that

should have left Nottingham for Derby at three o'clock. A little later, a heavy goods train from Derby was to have arrived at Nottingham. After waiting about a quarter of an hour, some person at the Nottingham station sent a messenger on foot to the Beeston station, three miles along the line, to stop the Derby train; the Nottingham train started on the unblocked line—the wrong one; and, in the fog, it met the other train. The message had failed in some way. The collision was fearful: the Nottingham train was literally smashed; two persons were killed; twenty were more or less crushed and bruised; and but one escaped unhurt—a young lady sitting alone in the very front compartment of the train! The other train was not so utterly destroyed. The two persons killed are Mr Dean, Nottingham; and Mr Varnill, Derwent bank, Derby. The two passenger second-class conveyances were as completely smashed to pieces as a nutshell when trodden under foot. The other accident happened between Leicester and Rugby, on the same day. The rails were slippery; the guard of a train got down to strew sand on them; another train came up in the fog; and his brains were dashed out. An inquest on the body of Mr Dean was held on Saturday and Monday, and adjourned to the following day. There is no doubt the accident arose from gross carelessness. Another of the sufferers has since died.—On Thursday night, a fireman named Maywood was killed within four miles of Birmingham, on the Birmingham and Gloucester railway. The train was passing under Cleve bridge, and the unfortunate man not being sufficiently on his guard, his head came in contact with one of the iron pillars which support the bridge, and he was instantly killed.

INFANTICIDE.—Three respectable persons—Miss Railton, the sister of a postmaster, Mrs Hildreth, and Mr Sheriff, a surgeon's assistant—are in custody at Wolverhampton, on a charge of infanticide; the infant supposed to have been murdered being Miss Railton's. Miss Railton has confessed that she was delivered of a child, after a surgical operation had been performed by Sheriff to hasten its birth. Mr Sheriff's master and another medical man had previously been invited, in a mysterious way, with large offers of money, to perform a similar operation. An investigation into this extraordinary case is proceeding.

MURDER AT YARMOUTH.—A most brutal murder has taken place in the above town. The deceased, named Harriet Candler, was a widow, and managed a kind of chandlery shop. A policeman found her lying down by the side of the till, her head forced under the counter, and literally deluged in her blood. Her skull had no less than five wounds inflicted upon it. On the right side of the neck a wound had been inflicted, and one of her fingers was cut off, probably whilst uplifted in defence. The following is the probable history, as gathered at the inquest: Deceased lived quite alone, and went to a public house opposite to purchase her supper beer. During an absence of ten minutes, the murderer or murderers secreted themselves in a bin where peas or bran was kept. The deceased sat for a time reading; she then went into the shop to take the money out of the till, when she was felled to the ground by the murderer's hammer. Last Saturday, deceased had taken a division of property, amounting to £150, left her by her husband's mother and uncle, and was incautious enough to say that, as the £150 was for her son, she should put it under her bed until she could hear from his trustee, as she expected a much larger sum. This got noised abroad, and parties no doubt watched her movements. The £150 was taken without disturbing the bed; £100 was in a check on Messrs Gurney and Co.'s bank. A portion of money, consisting of gold, silver, and about £8 or £10 in coppers, was found near the Battery, in a bag which was taken from the deceased's premises, the contents of the till, doubtless. It had, wrapped up in it, a man's purse, containing a token, enveloped in four papers, and written upon, in a man's writing, "The Lord said unto my lord, Sit thou on my right hand, until I make thy enemies thy footstool." Four men belonging to a gang of thieves in the town have been apprehended on suspicion, and underwent a private examination before the magistrates. An inquest was held on the body.

IRELAND.

MR O'CONNELL arrived at his residence in Merrion square on Friday evening, "invigorated in frame, and abounding in health and spirits."

GREAT REPEAL DEMONSTRATION IN LIMERICK.

At Limerick, on Wednesday, took place the great Munster banquet and procession to celebrate the liberation of Mr O'Connell and the other repeal martyrs. Any one who had seen the "monster meetings" of Tara and Mullaghmast would, on beholding the scene of to-day, feel convinced that the spirit of the Irish people remains as much alive as ever. The congregated trades formed in procession at eleven o'clock. Each trade was preceded by a band in regular uniform, and by the banners of the guild, which were all silk and of elaborate workmanship. Ten temperance societies belonging to the city took the lead, each accompanied by its band, the members wearing blue silk sashes and rosettes, and walking three deep, with long white wands, surmounted by laurel leaves, in their hands. Then came the trades, walking in the same order, the guild of fishermen taking the lead. These latter were preceded by a four-oared boat, having a crew showily dressed, with a veteran member of their body personating Neptune, occupying the seat of honour. The boat was drawn on cars, and was ornamented with a number of flags and banners, a large white ensign floating above the stern, and the British pilot signal from the bow. The other trades

(thirty-one in number) followed, and an immense concourse of the peasantry brought up the rear. The procession halted at the Ballinacorra turnpike, about two miles and a half from the city, until Mr O'Connell's carriage appeared in sight, when the cheering from the vast multitude was deafening. They halted in front of Cruice's hotel, when Mr O'Connell made his appearance at the window, and addressed the people at some length. He said:—

The state prosecution had at least one useful effect. It had been proved, by the solemn decision of the House of Lords, that they committed no crime by the display of numerical strength. That decision was free from stain or reproach, and free from the chicanery of the virulently sustained prosecution, and nothing could be more important than it was for the prosecution of their cause. With respect to repeal, before he went to gaol he said that there would be no compromise or surrender of that principle. Did they ever hear that he had changed during the time he was suffering from that iniquitous sentence [cheers]? There had been no surrender, no compromise [cheers]. Some blockheads said that he wanted less than their rights. It was the other way, for those repealers were calling for twenty shillings, but he asked that, and ten shillings more [laughter]. He would take all they wanted, and as much more as he could get [cheering].

He concludes in the following strain:—

He had given them his political sermon, which declared that no nation of 9,000,000 was so miserable as to be dragged at the tail of another; that seventeen of the independent states of Europe had not the numbers of the people of Ireland [cheers]. Their physical force, strength—ay, their bravery—but, above all, their religious feeling and intellect—that they would soon make the eighteenth—by having their parliament in College green, with an Irish Queen, Irish Lords, and Irish Commons, enacting laws for old Ireland.

The banquet took place in the new theatre in Henry street, which is a very large building, and there was not a place unoccupied. The chair was occupied by William Smith O'Brien, Esq., M.P. All the Roman catholic bishops of Ireland were invited, and letters of apology from those who could not attend were read by the secretaries, amongst which was one from Dr Crolly, stating that he was a federalist, but opposed to a repeal of the union, inasmuch as it would tend to sever the connexion between England and Ireland. There were present two bishops, 150 priests, twelve members of parliament, four mayors, seven or eight hundred gentlemen, and five hundred ladies.

Mr O'Connell's speech consisted, for the most part, of generalities, boastings, and wholesale abuse of England. He described Ireland as "more populous than sixteen states of Europe—more powerful than almost any state—for her tremendous physical force is concentrated in a narrow compass." The following is another specimen:—

When I look around me, I see myself surrounded by the bone, the strength, and the sinew of the land. I see near me many of the Corinthian capitals of the state—I see protestant baronets, and gentlemen of fortune and large landed possessions—I see prelates of the ancient church, and I have by my side the descendant of Brian Boromhe [cheers]. What brought them here? Ireland answers that question. John Bull, I tell you they are here because they are determined that you shall not be their master [cheers]. I have much thought upon the impenetrability of truth into England, and I solemnly declare that it appears to me as if a kind of adamant wall surrounded that country, making it impervious to every approach of truth. It may arrive on the four wings of heaven, and with the force of electricity to every human being elsewhere, but the fact is most astounding, that it never can penetrate into England [hear, hear]. Talleyrand said that the use of language was to enable man to conceal his thoughts; and in the same manner it might be said that the use of the English press was to keep up the ignorance of the people. It supported the delusion under which John Bull is labouring, and told him that the Irish people had no grievance to complain of; but I am determined to give an opportunity to every man, woman, and child in Great Britain to understand the contrary. It is to that task I am determined to devote the ensuing month, and am resolved to persevere until I compel England to understand the grievances of which we complain.

Mr O'Connell proceeded to address his enthusiastic hearers on the topics most acceptable to them, and, at the close of his speech, said:—"I was told by many gentlemen of intelligence, and rank, and fortune, though not of title, that a powerful movement would be made in our favour, and they held out an offer of the utmost conciliation. I was anxious that they should take that leadership to which their position in society entitled them, but they have not done so. Our light had been darkened; a thing they called an extinguisher had been put over it, when it became too bright to be passed by; but they did it too late [cheers]. The thing that men least know is, when they ought to act." The conclusion was a scene of the wildest enthusiasm.

LORD LONDONDERRY ON FREE TRADE.—Lord Londonderry was last week in Newtownards, Ireland, entertaining the clergy, gentry, and best-behaved tenants on his estates—first with a good dinner, and then with a speech. The dinner was given to celebrate the return of his son, Lord Castlereagh, from the Holy Land; and the noble marquis concluded a glowing eulogium on his lordship by assuring the company "that if it pleased the government at any time to call him (Lord Castlereagh) into their service," he would never disgrace the proud name he bore, but would be found "a useful and efficient servant." Then, to pave the way for an appointment, Lord Londonderry proceeded to laud the dispensers of place and patronage—Sir Robert Peel and his colleagues—whose measures, he said, had led to a better state of things. Even "free trade" found favour in the eyes of the Marquis, since Sir Robert smiled upon it.

There was one question (said he) which had agitated

the country a great deal, since the period to which he had alluded, and to which he felt it necessary to allude—he meant the corn law question [hear]. And he did solemnly adjure them not to depart from those means to improve their agricultural position which science had opened up to them, lest the question which he had alluded to should be carried. He did not understand how any minister who thought proper to introduce into his policy free trade at all—he did not know how that minister could make corn an exception ["hear," and cheers]. He implored them to consider that that might be the case, and in order to prepare for such a change, he implored them to go on cultivating the soil on which their existence depended [hear, hear]. They had seen during the last twenty years many changes—they had seen the minister, by the force of circumstances, by the pressure from without, obliged to follow out a course of policy which was contrary to his mind to pursue; and having seen that, he could not sit down, without impressing them with the fact, that similar things might take place with regard to the corn laws [hear, hear]. He wished them to bear in mind that, when everything else was free, they could not expect that corn alone would be an exception.

THE CHARITABLE BEQUESTS BILL.—The lord lieutenant has nominated four of the five Roman catholic commissioners under the Charitable Bequests act. These are Dr Crolly, archbishop of Armagh; Dr Murray, archbishop of Dublin; Dr Kennedy, bishop of Killaloe; and the Right Hon. A. R. Blake, late chief remembrancer of the exchequer; all of whom, it is stated, have consented to act. The fifth Roman catholic commissioner has not yet been appointed; but it is understood that either the Earl of Fingal or Sir Patrick Bellew, lord lieutenant of Louth, will complete the number. It is stated that the government have very distinctly intimated their willingness to amend the act next session, in such a manner as to do away with the objections as to interference with the usages and discipline of the Roman catholic church in Ireland.

SCOTLAND.

AMERICAN SLAVERY AND THE FREE CHURCH.—A public meeting of the members and friends of the Glasgow Emancipation Society was held in the City hall on Monday night last week, for the purpose of renewing their protest against the reception, by the Free church of Scotland, of contributions from American slaveholders; to review the deliverance of the assembly's commission in relation to fellowship with pro-slavery churches and ministers; and to memorialise all denominations of Christians against such fellowship, and their admission into British pulpits. On the motion of Dr Watson, James Turner, Esq., of Thrushgrove, was called to the chair. Mr W. Smeal, one of the secretaries of the society, read the interim report of the committee. That document detailed what had been done at last meeting of the society in reference to the question of American slavery, and the reception by the Free church of contributions from pro-slavery states. It then noticed the proceedings of the Free commission in reference to communion with other presbyterian churches, and stated that two letters had been sent to the moderator of the assembly on the subject, who had replied to the last communication, that he did not know anything more of the proceedings of the commission than what he had learned from the newspapers, and that he did not consider the Free church answerable for its conduct to any society, however excellent it might be. The report further stated that Dr Willis had cordially united with the society in calling the present meeting. The meeting was afterwards addressed by Dr Ritchie, Mr G. S. Ingram, Mr Henry C. Wright, Dr Willis, and Mr G. Jaffrey, all of whom denounced American slavery, and declared that it was utterly impossible that any Christian church could hold fellowship with slaveholders, or with the pro-slavery American presbyterian church. Mr Wright showed that Dr Burns and Dr Cunningham had placed themselves in this position, and, in all love, he castigated the Free church most unmercifully for going to slave states to solicit subscriptions to pay their ministers, to build their churches, and to purchase their communion services, from parties who derived their wealth from the proceeds of the abominable traffic in human blood. The meeting was well attended, and harmonious in sentiment, and the proceedings occupied three and a half hours.

MEETING OF THE COUNTY OF EDINBURGH.—On Tuesday, a meeting of this county was held to discuss some resolutions proposed by Sir James Gibson Craig, affirming the superior value of the Scotch system of banking, and deprecating the extinction of the one-pound notes. They were approved of by Lord Rosebery, and opposed by Lords Melville and Dunfermline, the latter advising his countrymen to keep "a calm sough" on the subject of the one-pound notes, for the more they discussed the subject the more they directed attention to the fact that Scotland derived all the advantages of a standard metallic currency, while England had to bear all the expense of it. Eventually Mr Tyler, of Woodhouselee, suggested, that the most prudent course would be to postpone the question until it should be ascertained what the intentions of government really are; and he moved an amendment to that effect. The votes being thirteen on each side, the chairman gave his casting vote for the resolutions.

BATHS FOR THE WORKING CLASSES.—A public meeting was held at the Hopetoun rooms in Edinburgh, on Wednesday, to promote an increase in the fund for establishing public baths for the working-classes. The Duke of Buccleuch presided; and among those who took an active part in the meeting were Lord Murray, Lord Dunfermline, Sir John McNeill, Bishop Terrot, Bishop Gillies, and Mr Rutherford, M.P. Among the resolutions, which all passed unanimously, was one of thanks to a committee of working men, for their past exertions in

the matter; and the thanks of the meeting to the Chairman were moved by Mr Watson, a working man. The Duke of Buccleuch, before leaving the room, put down his name for £100, and that of the Duchess of Buccleuch for £25.

Miscellaneous.

MISS MARTINEAU AND MESMERISM.—The *Athenæum* of Saturday contains a long communication from Miss Martineau, detailing the particulars of a wonderful cure which, she says, has been effected by mesmerism after a serious illness of five years and a half. Of the character of the disease under which she suffered she thus speaks:—

This is not the place in which to give any details of disease. It will be sufficient to explain briefly, in order to render my story intelligible, that the internal disease under which I suffered appears to have been coming on for many years; that, after warnings of failing health, which I carelessly overlooked, I broke down, while traveling abroad, in June, 1839; that I sank lower and lower for three years after my return, and remained nearly stationary for two more preceding last June. During these five years I never felt wholly at ease for one single hour. I seldom had severe pain, but never entire comfort. A besetting sickness, almost disabling me from taking food for two years, brought me very low, and, together with other evils, it confined me to a condition of almost entire stillness—to a life passed between my bed and my sofa. It was not till after many attempts at gentle exercise that my friends agreed with me that the cost was too great for any advantage gained; and at length it was clear that even going down one flight of stairs was imprudent. From that time I lay still, and, by means of this undisturbed quiet, and such an increase of opiates as kept down my most urgent discomforts, I passed the last two years with less suffering than the three preceding. There was, however, no favourable change in the disease. Everything was done for me that the best medical skill and science could suggest, and the most indefatigable humanity and family affection devise, but nothing could avail beyond mere alleviation. My dependence on opiates was desperate. My kind and vigilant medical friend—the most sanguine man I know, and the most bent upon keeping his patient hopeful—avowed to me last Christmas, and twice afterwards, that he found himself compelled to give up all hope of affecting the disease—of doing more than keeping me up, in collateral respects, to the highest practicable point. This was no surprise to me, for when any specific medicine is taken for above two years without affecting the disease, there is no more ground for hope in reason than in feeling. In June last I suffered more than usual, and new measures of alleviation were resorted to. As to all the essential points of the disease I was never lower than immediately before I made trial of mesmerism.

Miss Martineau then gives the following narrative:—

On Saturday, June 22nd, Mr Spencer Hall and my medical friend came, as arranged, at my worst hour of the day, between the expiration of one opiate, and the taking of another. By an accident, the gentlemen were rather in a hurry—a circumstance unfavourable to a first experiment. But result enough was obtained to encourage a further trial, though it was of a nature entirely unanticipated by me. I had no other idea than that I should either drop asleep or feel nothing. I did not drop asleep, and I did feel something very strange. Various passes were tried by Mr Hall; the first that appeared effectual, and the most so for some time after, were passes over the head made from behind, passes from the forehead to the back of the head, and a little way down the spine. A very short time after these were tried, and twenty minutes from the beginning of the *séance*, I became sensible of an extraordinary appearance, most unexpected, and wholly unlike anything I had ever conceived of. Something seemed to diffuse itself through the atmosphere—not like smoke, nor steam, nor haze—but most like a clear twilight, closing in from the windows and down from the ceiling, and in which one object after another melted away till scarcely anything was left visible before my wide-open eyes. First the outline of all objects was blurred; then a bust, standing on a pedestal in a strong light, melted quite away; then the opposite bust; then the table with its gay cover; then the floor, and the ceiling, till one small picture, high up on the opposite wall, only remained visible, like a patch of phosphoric light. I feared to move my eyes, lest the singular appearance should vanish; and I cried out, "Oh! deepen it! deepen it!" supposing this the precursor of the sleep. It could not be deepened, however; and when I glanced aside from the luminous point I found that I need not fear the return of objects to their ordinary appearance while the passes were continued. The busts re-appeared, ghost-like, in the dim atmosphere, like faint shadows, except that their outlines, and the parts in the highest relief, burned with the same phosphoric light. The features of one, an Isis with bent head, seemed to be illumined by a fire on the floor, though this bust has its back to the windows. Wherever I glanced all outlines were dressed in this beautiful light; and so they have been, at every *séance*, without exception, to this day; though the appearance has rather given way to drowsiness since I left off opiates entirely. This appearance continued during the remaining twenty minutes before the gentlemen were obliged to leave me. The other effects produced were, first, heat, oppression, and sickness, and, for a few hours after, disordered stomach, followed, in the course of the evening, by a feeling of lightness and relief in which I thought I could hardly be mistaken.

The second application of Mesmerism was made by Miss Martineau's maid:—

"Mr Hall," says Miss Martineau, "was prevented by illness from coming over, too late to let me know. Unwilling to take my opiate while in expectation of his arrival, and too wretched to do without some resource, I rang for my maid, and asked whether she had any objection to attempt what she saw Mr Hall do the day before. With the greatest alacrity she complied. Within one minute the twilight and phosphoric lights appeared; and in two or three more a delicious sensation of ease spread through me—a cool comfort, before which all pain and distress gave way, cooing out, as it were, at the soles of my feet. During that hour, and almost the whole evening, I could no more help exclaiming with pleasure than a person in torture crying out with pain. I became

hungry, and ate with relish, for the first time for five years. There was no heat, oppression, or sickness during the *séance*, nor any disorder afterwards. During the whole evening, instead of the lazy hot ease of opiates, under which pain is felt to lie in wait, I experienced something of the indescribable sensation of health, which I had quite lost and forgotten. I walked about my rooms, and was gay and talkative. Something of this relief remained till the next morning; and then there was no reaction. I was no worse than usual; and perhaps rather better. Nothing is to me more unquestionable and more striking about this influence than the absence of all reaction. Its highest exhilaration is followed, not by depression or exhaustion, but by a further renovation. From the first hour to the present, I have never fallen back a single step. Every point gained has been steadily held. Improved composure of nerve and spirits has followed upon every mesmeric exhilaration. I have been spared all the weaknesses of convalescence, and carried through all the usually formidable enterprises of return from deep disease to health with a steadiness and tranquillity astonishing to all witnesses. At this time, before venturing to speak of my health as established, I believe myself more firm in nerve, more calm and steady in mind and spirits, than at any time of my life before. So much, in consideration of the natural and common fear of the mesmeric influence as pernicious excitement—as a kind of intoxication."

Miss Martineau mentions several incidents:—

"Another striking incident occurred in one of the earliest of my walks. My mesmerist and I had reached a headland nearly half a mile from home, and were resting there, when she proposed to mesmerise me a little—partly to refresh me for our return, and partly to see whether any effect would be produced in a new place and while a fresh breeze was blowing. She merely laid her hand on my forehead, and in a minute or two the usual appearances came, assuming a strange air of novelty from the scene in which I was. After the blurring of the outlines, which made all objects more dim than the dull gray day had already made them, the phosphoric lights appeared, glorifying every rock and headland, the horizon, and all the vessels in sight. One of the dirtiest and meanest of the steam tugs in the port was passing at the time, and it was all dressed in heavenly radiance—the last object that any imagination would select as an element of a vision. Then, and often before and since, did it occur to me that if I had been a pious and very ignorant catholic, I could not have escaped the persuasion that I had seen heavenly visions. Every glorified object before my open eyes would have been a revelation, and my mesmerist, with the white halo round her head, and the illumined profile, would have been a saint or an angel."

STATISTICS OF THE "TIMES" NEWSPAPER.—A Hamburg newspaper, *Der Freischütz*, contains a statement of the receipts and expenditure of the *Times* as follows:—"The British newspaper, the *Times*, is known to be the largest in size, and has the greatest number of copies circulating in the world. The budget of the expenditure of that journal, at the present time, is as follows, namely:—Editorial expenses, weekly, 65*l.*; salaries of correspondents, 40*l.*; parliamentary reporters (twenty in number, 5*l.* each per week), 100*l.*; scientific, fine arts, and literary reporters, 21*l.*; penny-a-liners (reporters of the occurrences of the day in London, viz., fires, murders, curiosities, &c.), 21*l.*; for extraordinary information from authors of celebrity, per week, 30*l.*; law and police courts' reporters (several in number), per week, 20*l.* The whole of their expenses for literary matter (as above stated) amounts per week to 300*l.* The expenses of printing and composition weekly amount to 250*l.*; the expenses for the managing clerks, bookkeeping, &c., 256*l.*; adding to it the interest upon capital sunk by the establishment for building, machinery, and type, &c., amounts to the sum (weekly) of 1,000*l.*; therefore, per annum, of 52,000*l.*, or 364,000 thalers. The payments to government for stamp and advertisement duty, 35,000*l.* (Qy., the paper?) The budget of receipts of the same journal is as follows:—In the year 1842-3, 6,300,000 copies were sold per annum, amounting to about 125,000*l.*, or 1,000,000 thalers. The entire expenditure, with the exception of the payment to the government for stamps, &c., amounts to 600,000 thalers. It appears the annual profits derived from it amount to 400,000 thalers, without the profit derived from the advertisements, of which we are unable to give an account, but the average number of each copy of the *Times* contains from about 700 to 1,000 announcements, 4,000 to 7,000 per week, and annually 208,000 to 364,000 announcements; as stated before, we regret not being familiar with the rate of charging those advertisements, and we are unable to give a statement of the profits derived from it by the proprietors. It has also been calculated, that 480,000 typographical letters are used to each copy on an average, and each such copy, divided into octavo pages, will form a volume of 300 pages; so that the 6,000,000 impressions of the *Times* annually in circulation would form a library of 6,000,000 volumes in octavo." [Our contemporary, who has mixed a good many errors with a considerable portion of truth in this statement, has made one omission, which we will take upon ourselves to supply. He has said nothing about the number of letters we receive, and the time consumed in reading and answering them. We leave the latter point to the calculation of our readers; but with respect to the first, we take this opportunity of stating that we receive 130 letters every day upon an average, or, in the whole year, the immense number of 40,000.]—*Times*.

BURYING AN ATTORNEY.—An attorney in Dublin, having died exceedingly poor, a shilling subscription was set on foot to pay the expenses of his funeral. Most of the attorneys and barristers having subscribed, one of them applied to Toler, afterwards Lord Chief Justice Norbury, expressing his hope that he would also subscribe a shilling. "Only a shilling," said Toler, "only a shilling to bury an attorney? Here is a guinea; go and bury one-and-twenty of them."

EVERYBODY'S COLUMN.

There will be an Indian mail every fortnight, from the beginning of 1845.

DR LARDNER.—The Providence Theatre, New York, has been destroyed by fire, and with it the whole of Dr Lardner's lecturing apparatus.

"Make way here," said a member of a republican deputation, "we are the representatives of the people." "Make way yourself," shouted a sturdy fellow from the throng, "we are the people themselves."

A new electro-magnetic light has been invented at Cincinnati, of such power that one of them at a height of 200 feet is expected to illuminate the whole city.

It was announced in the newspapers one day last week, that the Rev. Sydney Smith was so ill that he could scarcely be expected to recover; next day, it was announced that he was relieved and out of danger, by the appearance of—gout!

BRIEF NAMES.—Chloronaphthaloyposulphuric and chloronaphthalosohyposulphuric are the brief names proposed by M. le Dr N. Sinin for two acids formed by the action of sulphuric acid on corresponding combinations of naphthaline with chlorine.

REVERSE OF FORTUNE.—The police constable, 299, James Tracy, who was struck by Mr Ashton, of the watch-office, in self-defence, at the South Dock station, has since been elevated to the title of Earl Tracy—an Irish peerage.—*Liverpool paper*.

GODFREY'S CORDIAL.—The extent to which child poisoning is carried may be surmised from the fact stated before the parliamentary committee on the health of towns, that one single druggist in Nottingham made up thirteen hundred-weight of treacle into Godfrey's cordial in the course of one year!—*Nottingham Review*.

WASHINGTON.—One of the most striking things ever said of him is, "that he changed mankind's ideas of political greatness." To commanding talent, and to success, the common elements of such greatness, he added a disregard of self, a spotlessness of motive, a steady submission to every public and private duty, which threw far into the shade the whole crowd of vulgar great. The consequence is, that his fame is as durable as his principles, as lasting as truth and virtue themselves.—*D. Webster's Speeches*.

DESTINIES OF GENIUS.—Mr James Hogg, the only son of the Ettrick Shepherd, sails on Monday next for India, seeking his fortune in the East, as the sons of Burns and the sons of Allan Cunningham have done before him. Mr Hogg has been appointed to a situation in the Bank of Bombay. His father's fame will be no drawback to his advancement, and he has our best wishes for health and success. The only surviving son of Sir Walter Scott is now doing duty with his regiment in Madras. How strange the destinies of genius! Milton's grandson was parish clerk of Madras when Addison's elder brother was governor of that settlement.—*Athenæum*.

CHINESE NOTION OF THE LION.—The lion having been first introduced into China by Europeans, the Chinese inferred that it was a European animal. The Emperor Kanghe says:—"The lion is born in Europe, a very remote country. As it is very difficult to take them, as soon as they catch one, they bring it to China to present it to me. When one has been sent to me from Europe, I receive it, not to satisfy my curiosity, but because it is an animal come from a great distance, taken with much danger, and offered with so much good will, that I cannot avoid praising at least the intention of the Europeans, and I have not the heart to send them back: therefore I receive and have him fed. Naturally, I am not much inclined to extraordinary animals."—*Captain Pidding's Chinese Ohio*.

A NEW SPECIES OF TEMPERANCE.—A new species of temperance society (a provisional one, however) has just been formed at Cernay (Haut-Rhin). The beer drinkers have entered into a pledge with each other not to drink a drop of their favourite liquor until the brewers return to the old usage of making it without any other ingredients than malt and hops and water. They have appointed a committee in each canton to taste the beer offered for sale, admitting that which they find genuine, and rejecting all other.

THE FAN PROPELLERS.—A beautiful little boat of 50 tons, called the *Myatery*, has been launched at Greenwich, propelled by another newly invented means of propulsion from the stern, without the unsightly disfigurement of paddle-boxes. It has been patented. This propeller is similar to the fans or sails of a windmill, but with this difference to all other propellers fixed at right angles with the stern, that she has a horizontal movement at the will of the steersman, and thus becomes both propeller and rudder; it will turn horizontally, without affecting its vertical motion, to the extent of half a circle—and so beautiful is its action on the vessel, that she instantaneously answers the slightest movement, and can be turned round and round with great rapidity in the water, as if fixed on a pivot. The fan on this principle can be applied to sailing vessels of any size, even to line of battle ships.

WOMEN.—Ain't it curious, squire, weddin's is never out of women's heads. They never think of nothin' else. A young gal is always thinkin' of her own; as soon as she is married, she is a match-makin' for her companions; and when she is a little grain older, her darter's weddin' is uppermost agin. Oh, it takes great study to know a woman; how cunnin' they are! Ask a young gal the news, she'll tell you of all the deaths in the place to make you think she don't trouble herself about marriages. Ask an old woman, she'll tell you of all the marriages, to make you think she is takin' an interest in the world that she ain't. They certainly do beat all, do women.—*Sam Slick in England*.

Literature.

The Three Parties; or Things as they are in the Church of England. Being an extract from the Rev. R. MONTGOMERY'S "Gospel before the Age." London: Charles Mitchell, Red Lion court. pp. 32.

Mr Montgomery has greatly improved since his last appearance as the author of sermons. Discarding those figures and flashes of rhetoric which were more calculated to "set the table on a roar" than anything else, he now displays his resources to more advantage. This pamphlet is indicated by its title, and is a defence of the church of England against tractarians, dissenters, and Roman Catholics. In the opening pages of this tract, he describes "the restlessness of the human spirit, as it seeks to organise itself under a vast and varied spiritual movement in the church." Some striking observations occur; though it amuses us not a little to witness Mr Montgomery's wholesale way of touching off tabooed subjects by putting Malthusian doctrines, Bentham's maxims, mechanics' institutes, and the Reform bill, with some dozen others, into a parenthesis of proscription. Regarding the multitudes of divisions as intended for the purification of the churchman, and insisting upon the importance of the cleansing of the heart—he proceeds to describe what he designates "the three central parties," into which the church is now divided. We shall not follow him into all his enumeration. So far as it regards ourselves, it will suffice to observe that, though he hit as hard as a rhetorician can do, the points of his spears are not very sharp; e.g., "Sometimes they terminate in being evangelical chartists; whose church is 'I WILL;' whose Christianity, 'I THINK;' and whose creed, 'I CHOOSE.'" Again:—"As if, forsooth, because the rule of St Vincent, of St Lirius, has been grievously exaggerated and easily applied—the antipodes of that principle must be right!" Thus, "quod NUNQUAM, quod NUSQUAM, quod a NOBISMET IPSIS," is to be the motto of modern evangelism. Indeed, it sometimes comes to this—"PUSEYISM" means something I cannot appreciate, and "POPEY," something which I cannot comprehend."* Hard words! But as the fable has it—"What a mercy they are not pumpkins!" Mr M. further proposes a string of categories, with such an air of "aforegone conclusion," as to show that, whatever we think of it, he is in earnest. He says, "We demand where the visible church, as essentially distinct from the invisible, is recognised by the Bible?" But he answers himself by describing, in his next observation, the body of Christ as "a blended condition of light and darkness; of sin and holiness; of chaff and wheat," &c., which is surely enough to prove that "all are not Israel who are of Israel." Mr M.'s great argument is, that Christianity is not individual, but social. This does not seem very clearly to point out that dissenters are wrong—much less does it seem to evolve the principle of a state church. But it is eked out by sundry references to "SPIRITUAL EGOTISM," and to "the patriarchal and Mosaic worshippers of old"—and really, in such a cloud of dust, the onslaught is most formidable. Waiting, however, till the dust clears away, we discover but the refurbished argument of Archbishop Magee:—"The Roman Catholics have a church without a religion; dissenters have a religion without a church; the church of England only has a church and a religion." Robert Hall called this "a good stone to pelt with." It may be; but, as such desultory weapons are usually resorted to by those who can wield no better, it is scarcely worth while to put on our panoply against them. It must be, we think, something more potent than all Mr Montgomery's italics, which will bring us to realise his devout wish—"Would to God, we could all say, with affectionate reverence, Oh! my mother church, 'if I forget thee, let my right hand forget her cunning!'"

The Bedford Charity not Sectarian. A Reply to the Rev. E. Swann. By W. WHITE. 1844. pp. 29.

This pamphlet is occasioned by the attempt to render exclusive the Harpur charity at Bedford. It is shrewd, clever, and, as a weapon of war, effective. In conclusion, Mr White tells his opponent that "there is now no anti-state-church society in the town; but, if such men as Mr Swann, in his intolerant mood, should be placed in every parish, I should not be surprised to see an association springing up in every street." We had rather see that movement rest simply on the ground of truth. As a weapon of retaliation, it will do little good. Probably, however, we mistake the intimation.

The Presbyterian Review and Religious Journal. No. 66. October, 1844. Edinburgh: W. White and Co. pp. 416.

THE first article in this number refers to facts which amaze us. It is a review of "A Narrative of Iniquities and Barbarities practised in Rome, in the 19th century. By Raffaele Cioeci." The second article relates to Dr Hengh's travels in Switzerland and Belgium. The writer dissenting from Dr Hengh's opinion as to the influence of church and state alliance, feels himself much at a loss to furnish otherwise a satisfactory solution of the well-known Genevan phenomenon of decay and decline. A paper on Wordsworth, pointing out, together with many excellencies, his lamentable ignorance of the principles of revealed religion, is worthy any reader's attention.

The Domestic Bible. By the Rev. I. CORBIN, A.M. Arnold, Paternoster row. No. 1, pp. 16.

This edition of the Bible, as it is concise and cheap, may be acceptable where more extended commentaries cannot be obtained. It is neatly printed, though the embellishments may be improved.

Remedies for the Wrongs of Women. Published by order of the "ASSOCIATE INSTITUTION." Hatchard and Son. 1844. pp. 64.

This pamphlet much resembles some which we have recently noticed; at least, as to its main design of advocating the bill of the Bishop of Exeter. It contains, however, two or three harrowing facts which are new to us.

Laodicea; or, Religious Declension. By D. E. FORD. Simpkin and Co. 1844. pp. 118.

MR FORD possesses the enviable talent of being useful to multitudes. This is an appropriate adjunct to his other publications.

* Note by the Reviewer.—We do not know how our printers will manage to set up these I's in type. In the pamphlet from which we extract them, they are of such size and dimensions as to produce the most paralyzing effect conceivable. Indeed, throughout the whole tract, all that is wanting in argument, is simply made up in italics and capitals.

An Exposure, from Personal Observation, of Female Prostitution in London, Leeds, Rochdale, and Glasgow. By W. LOGAN. Second Edition, enlarged. Third Thousand. 1843. pp. 48.

Prostitution in the Borough of Liverpool. A Lecture delivered in the Music hall, June 3, 1843. By the Rev. W. BEVAN. 1843. pp. 22.

The Miseries of Prostitution. By JAMES B. TALBOT. London: Madden and Co. 1844. pp. 80.

Evil! Remarks in relation to an Appeal before Parliament, &c. By LUKE JAMES HANSARD. 1844. pp. 68.

THE vice and suffering detailed in these pages are so enormous as to be incredible, but for the unimpeachable authority which attests them. The subject is altogether one from which our delicacy shrinks; yet it is well to remember that all delicacy which fosters immorality is false; and we have little doubt that to expose the truths of this abomination is one of the first steps in order to their prevention. Mr Logan's pamphlet is a frightful picture drawn from personal knowledge. Mr L. has been city or town missionary in London, Leeds, Rochdale, and Glasgow, and, having had his attention especially drawn to this one department of labour, is qualified in no common degree to expose the depravities he has witnessed. Though his pamphlet is somewhat loose in its arrangement, it is full of vivid portraiture, containing statements which make the flesh creep, and agonise every nerve of moral sensibility. Mr Bevan's is a more systematic exposure of the vice, as it bears upon the town of Liverpool in particular, and is a lecture delivered at the request of the Benevolent Society for Reclaiming Unfortunate Females. It is well worthy of perusal. The third pamphlet is the production of the Secretary "to the London Society for the Protection of Young Females," and, as a *coup d'aile* of the whole subject, in all its matchless horrors, is peculiarly valuable. The fourth pamphlet is an exhibition of the enormity of the system, considered in relation to principles rather than facts, and is intended to support the measure brought forward by the Bishop of Exeter. It is unnecessary for us to take extracts. We hope many of our benevolent readers will make themselves acquainted with the pamphlets themselves. We can only promise them aching hearts in doing so; but it is a great thing when the heart can ache in the right place.

The Baptisms of Scripture Unfolded. In Two Parts. By SARAH BULL. Aylott, 128, Chancery lane. 1843. pp. 65.

THIS little book is written by a lady. We will forbear, therefore, to say anything more of it than that it is well printed and bound in excellent taste.

Memoirs of Mrs Martha Innes, Edinburgh; with Extracts from her Diary and Letters. Compiled and Edited by HER HUSBAND. 1844. Hamilton and Co. pp. 226.

THIS is the record of a pious and devoted woman who followed conscientious conviction in leaving the establishment, and taking her place in a Baptist community. It is well calculated to do good.

The Similarities and the Contrasts between the Present and the Coming Dispensations. Third Lecture.

Christ not yet Seated on the Throne of David.

The Personal Return of the Lord Jesus Christ.

1, Warwick square, Paternoster row.

TRACTS which advocate the views of Plymouth brethren.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

1. *Observations in Europe, principally in France and Great Britain.* By JOHN P. DUBBIN, D.D.
2. *The Glory of the Redeemer in his Person and Work.* By OCTAVIUS WINSLOW.
3. *State of Nations, Past and Present.* By P. A. BEDDOME.
4. *Mangnall's Historical and Miscellaneous Questions.* Edited by W. PINNOCK.
5. *The American Biblical Repository.* October, 1844.
6. *The Methodist Quarterly Review.* October, 1844.
7. *The Hovel, the House, and the Palace.* By THOMAS SKEETON.
8. *Illustrations of the Law of Kindness.* By Rev. G. W. MONTGOMERY.
9. *The Needlewoman.* A Descriptive Tale.
10. *The New Englander.* October, 1844.
11. *Pocket Guide to Commercial Bookkeeping.* By Professor WALLACE.
12. *M'Phun's Catechism of Useful Knowledge.* No. 1.
13. *Scripture References.* By CHARLES LECKIE.
14. *Tweedell's Yorkshire Miscellany.* October, 1844.

GOLDEN COUNSEL.—A modern writer, in giving advice to a young barrister, says—"Live like a hermit. Work like a slave. Learn everything. Read men as well as books. Mingle in all business. Shun all pleasure. For one hour you dedicate to reading, give two to reflection, three to observation. Deem no art or science worthless. Accustom yourself to act, as well as to think. Confirm reading by practice, and improve practice by reading. Store your mind with all sorts of knowledge; you never know when it will be required, and even that which is not useful, will always prove ornamental. For methods, make your own, adopt that you find most apt; experience in this will be the best teacher, your own habits the best adviser. There is no royal road to knowledge, and but one golden rule—"Work! work! work!"

LORD MAYOR'S DAY.—The tomfoolery of a Lord Mayor's show was never more conspicuous than in the case of Gibbs, for though there may be some excuse for the nonsense when the thing goes off what is termed "well," it becomes cruelly absurd to lug a man about in a great uneasy state coach, merely to hoot and yell at him. Gibbs's position, on the 9th of November, was pitiable. It was a case of pillory without the eggs—an omission for which, by the way, we give great praise to the populace. The people acted sensibly in sparing their eggs, and allowing the Lord Mayor to save his bacon. The procession was a mournful piece of business from first to last; and the almost incessant rain suggested the idea of nature in tears for the departed glory of the city of London.—Punch.

Religious Intelligence.

NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE CONGREGATIONAL ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of ministers and delegates from several churches in the northern division of the county of Lincoln, was held in Cannon street chapel, Louth, on Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 12th, 1844, pursuant to a general invitation and address, for the purpose of forming an association of congregational ministers and churches. Resolutions necessary to constitute the new association, embodying its rules, were unanimously adopted; and Mr John Gray, of Louth, attorney, was appointed treasurer; and Messrs J. Anderson, of Causton, and J. T. Barker, of Louth, secretaries. In the evening a public meeting was held, when addresses were given upon the following subjects:—"That the bible is the sole and sufficient authority in all matters of faith and practice, is the ultimate and decisive appeal in all religious controversy, and can by no means allow the interference of traditions or ecclesiastical decrees." "That the rights of private judgment, and the free exercise of individual conscience, are sacred and divinely-granted privileges; and that every attempt to restrict or discountenance them is to be zealously opposed, especially as God's service is a voluntary service." "That among the great purposes designed in the constitution of congregational churches, are the promoting of pure communion, the cultivation of brotherly love, and the securing individual interest in the cause of Christ." "That the *Christian Witness* be recommended to a more extensive circulation, as eminently calculated to promote these views." Owing to various disadvantages, principally arising from distance and difficulty of access, the congregational churches in this part of the country have hitherto been too much isolated.—Correspondent.

MUNIFICENT COLLECTION.—Sabbath last being the anniversary of the opening of St George's Free church, under the Rev. Dr Smyth, a special collection was made for education and other local purposes, on which occasion the Rev. Dr Gordon, of Edinburgh, kindly officiated three times, in his usual very impressive manner. The collection amounted to the handsome sum of £300 11s. 6d.—*Scottish Guardian*.

Letters have been received from Dr Burns, of Paisley, intimating the final determination of the doctor to accept of the call by the Free Church congregation of Toronto, and to come out in the month of June, to enter upon his duties.

TINTWISTLE.—Mr R. G. Milne, M.A., late of Whitehaven, has accepted the unanimous invitation of the congregational church at Tintwistle, near Manchester, and commences his pastoral duties there early in December.

SALEM CHAPEL, HALIFAX.—In the hope of reducing the debt (£4,000) upon this place of worship, which is the oldest in this town belonging to the New Connexion methodists, Jonathan Akroyd, Esq., of Woodside, has, in a spirit of munificence, promised to double whatever can be raised. The subscription list now amounts to £1,100, and is expected to reach £1,200, for which sum Mr Akroyd is responsible.

DOVER.—Mr W. Leask, of Swanscombe, has received and accepted the unanimous invitation of the congregational church assembling in Zion chapel, Dover, to become their pastor, and purposes commencing his labours on the second Lord's day in December.

POLYNESIA.—In a recent sermon at Brunswick Wesleyan chapel, Southwark, Mr Pritchard, late consul at Tahiti, spoke at some length on the subject of missionary labours, and of the success with which they had been crowned. In the Friendly Isles, which he lately visited, there were 9,000 natives professing the doctrines of our Saviour; in Navigator's Islands, 1,000; in the Harvey, Georgian, and Society Isles, many more; and in the group of Sandwich Isles there were no fewer than 18,000, who apparently attended divine worship as sincere Christians. Out of 9,000 Christians in the Friendly Isles, 1,400 employed themselves as teachers.

CHATHAM PROVIDENCE CHAPEL.—On Lord's-day, the 17th inst, the anniversary sermons of the above place of worship were preached by Alexander Fletcher, M.A., minister of Finsbury chapel, London. The sermons were eminent for transparent perspicuity, scriptural illustration, Christian fervour, and touching appeal. They were heard by hundreds with breathless attention, and with spiritual gratitude and joy. In the afternoon, Mr Fletcher delivered an excellent address to sabbath school teachers, children, and parents, in Ebenezer chapel, which spacious place of worship was kindly granted for the occasion, and was so crowded that many found admission impracticable. On Monday evening, there was held a public tea meeting in the vestry of the latter place, when about 160 partook of tea; after which, the vestry being too small to contain the anxious hearers, the meeting was adjourned into the chapel, when it was moved by Mr Jones, the pastor, and seconded by J. Acworth, Esq., that Mr A. Fletcher take the chair, which was carried unanimously. The esteemed Chairman delivered an excellent address to sabbath school teachers; and the meeting was briefly and appropriately addressed by several other ministers. The collections and subscriptions amounted to £40.

FARNHAM, SURREY.—On Wednesday, October 30th, 1844, Mr John Fernie, jun., was publicly recognised as pastor of the independent church in this place. The morning service was commenced by the late pastor of the church, Mr Joseph Johnson. The constitution of a Christian church was lucidly explained by Mr J. E. Richards, of Wandsworth. The questions were asked, and the recognition prayer

was offered up by Mr G. Collison, theological tutor of Hackney academy. After which Mr John Fernie delivered an affectionate charge to his son, the minister. In the evening, Mr J. F. West commenced the service by reading and prayer. After which, Mr J. Burnet, of Camberwell, delivered an address to the people.

DUDLEY.—Designation services, in connexion with the settlement of Mr John Raven as pastor of the independent church at Dudley, were held on the 22nd of October, 1844. Mr John Hill, A.M., of Gornal, commenced by reading and prayer. Mr J. Ashwell, of Bromsgrove, stated the nature of a Christian church. In answer to questions by Mr John Hammond, of Handsworth, a most satisfactory account was given of the steps which had led to the union of pastor and people. Mr John Fernie offered the designation prayer; after which the afternoon service closed, and the friends adjourned to the school-room, where between two and three hundred sat down to tea. Mr S. Jackson, of Walsall, commenced the evening service by reading and prayer. Mr J. A. James, of Birmingham, addressed the pastor from Matt. xxv. 21; after which Mr J. G. Pigg, of Wolverhampton, offered prayer. Dr Redford, of Worcester, preached to the people from 2 Cor. xi. 2. Messrs Dyer and Cooper, of West Bromwich; Parsons, of Brierley hill; Sibree, of Birmingham; the Wesleyan and New Connexion ministers of Dudley, took part in the devotional exercises of the day.

WHITEHAVEN.—On Wednesday, the 6th of Nov., Mr James Macfarlane, late of Wick, Scotland, was publicly recognised as pastor of the congregational church assembling in Duke street chapel, Whitehaven. Messrs Jack, of North Shields; White, of Carlisle; Wilson, of Cockermouth; Reeve, of Aspatia; and Potter, of Workingham, took part in the services of the day.

BIRTH.

Nov. 21, the wife of Mr J. BILSEY, Rochester, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Nov. 14, at Mawdsley Street chapel, Bolton, by Mr James Fyfe, baptist minister, Mr BENJAMIN SHAKESPEARE, to Miss MARY ANN SIMS, daughter of Thomas Sims, excise officer, all of Bolton.

Nov. 15, at Bethesda chapel, Stowmarket, by J. Lingley, Mr HENRY HART, blacksmith, to EMMA RAZIER, both of Stowmarket.

Nov. 19, at the independent chapel, Yardley Hastings, Mr CHARLES JOHNSON, to Miss MARY ANN WHITNEY, both of the above place.

Nov. 19, at the independent chapel, Grantham, by Mr J. Barlett, Mr THOMAS LYON, to MARY ARMSTRONG, both of Skillington.

Nov. 19, by license, at Bethesda chapel, Stowmarket, by J. Lingley, Mr JOHN RICE, of Buxhall, farmer, to Mrs SMITH, landlady at the Tyrrell's arms, Stowmarket.

Nov. 18, at Harvey lane chapel, Leicester, Mr JOHN CLARKE, Regent street, in that town, to Miss JEMIMA SUTTON, youngest daughter of Mr W. Sutton, Mill street, Loughborough.

Nov. 20, at the baptist chapel, Salisbury, by the pastor, Mr Isaac New, Mr CHARLES OLD, to Miss ROSA MATILDA SELF, both of that city.

Nov. 20, at the independent chapel, West Melton, Yorkshire, by Mr William Orger, Mr BENJAMIN WAINWRIGHT, of Hoyland, cordwainer, to Miss REBECCA WOODCOCK, of Wentworth.

Nov. 20, at the independent chapel, Chapel street, Salford, by Dr Massie, WILLIAM BRINDLE, of Ratcliffe, dyer, to ELIZABETH MASON, of Salford.

Nov. 21, at the Tabernacle, Wotton-under-Edge, by the pastor, Mr Richard Knill, Mr JOHN HARSANT, of Basingbourne, to SUSANNAH WHITFIELD, the youngest daughter of the late Stephen Bendall, Esq., of the former place.

Nov. 14, at Barrington chapel, Cambridge, by Mr G. Moore, independent minister of that place, Mr PETER LEYBOURN to Miss ELIZABETH PITT, both of Ashwell, in Herts.

Nov. 20, by Mr James Phipps, at the independent chapel, Bishop's Castle, Salop, Mr JOHN WINKLE, draper, Dudley, to ELIZABETH, third daughter of Mr William BOWEN, of Banks-head farm, near the former place.

DEATHS.

Nov. 18, of brain fever, after a short illness, Mr F. RICE, pastor of the independent church at Lyme Regis, Dorset. Mr Rice had only been settled there one month, having succeeded Mr George Jones, now of Portsmouth.

Nov. 19, in the 48th year of his age, Mr EDWARD PARSONS, minister of Salem chapel, Mile-end road.

THE SHEPHERD OF SALISBURY PLAIN.—Died, on the 16th instant, at Littleton, in the parish of West Lavington, aged 65, David Saunders, the fifteenth child of the late David Saunders, the subject of Mrs Hannah More's beautiful tract, "The Shepherd of Salisbury Plain." In early life he entered the army and served in the 25th light dragoons; he rose to the rank of sergeant-major, but was invalided, and retired on a pension twenty-nine years ago. About six or seven years since he embraced the Christian principles which his honoured father had in his life and conversation so highly adorned; since which time his chief pleasure has been in reading the Bible and other religious books. Towards his last days he said he hoped a passage in a book written by the late Rowland Hill, was a means of his conversion to God. His end was happy and peaceful; and he departed this life in the full assurance of meeting with his revered father in a better world.

Trade and Commerce.

LONDON GAZETTE.

Friday, November 22.

The following building is certified as a place duly registered for solemnising marriages, pursuant to the act of 6 and 7 Wm IV., cap. 85:—

The Bible Christians' chapel, St Austell, Cornwall.

BANKRUPTS.

BLUNDELL, FRANCIS, New Sarum, Wiltshire, grocer, Dec. 4, Jan. 8: solicitor, Mr Sanger, Essex court, Temple.

BURGESS, JOHN, Cratfield, Sussex, farmer, Nov. 29, Jan. 3: solicitors, Messrs Holmes and Son, Great James street, Bedford row.

ECCLLES, SAMUEL, and BIDINGS, CHARLES, Manchester, cotton manufacturers, Dec. 6, Jan. 2: solicitors, Messrs Barlow and Aston, Manchester.

JACKSON, WILLIAM, 24, Charlotte street, Fitzroy square, paper hanger, Dec. 2, 31: solicitor, Mr J. Bowen May, Queen square.

NEWTON, WILLIAM, Bath, coal merchant, Dec. 6, Jan. 3: solicitors, Messrs J. and W. R. Mogg, Chelwell.

ROCHESTER, ROBERT, Hartlepool, Durham, butcher, Nov. 28, Jan. 10: solicitors, Messrs Wilson and Turnbull, Hartlepool, and Messrs Meggison and Co., London.

SHERWOOD, THOMAS, Tilehurst, Berkshire, brick maker, Nov. 29, Jan. 3: solicitors, Messrs Holmes and Son, Great James street, Bedford row.

STAPLES, JONAS, Cottenham, Cambridgeshire, plumber, Dec. 20, Jan. 8: solicitor, Mr Johnson, Walcot square, Lambeth, Surrey.

TOMKINSON, MICHAEL, Kidderminster, linen draper, Dec. 2, 31: solicitors, Messrs J. and C. Robinson, Queen-street place, Upper Thames street, and Messrs Hardwick and Davidson, Weavers' hall, Basinghall street, London.

UTTING, JAMES HENRY, Newman street, Oxford street, upholsterer, Nov. 29, Jan. 14: solicitor, Mr G. F. Hudson, Bucklersbury.

VARDY, JOHN EYRE, Portsmouth, draper, Dec. 3, Jan. 9: solicitors, Mr F. H. Moger, Paternoster row, and William Devereux, Portsmouth.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

HORN, ANDREW, Auchtermuchty, manufacturer, Nov. 27, Dec. 18.

MILLAR, JOHN, Stonehouse, Lanarkshire, weaving agent, Nov. 28, Dec. 20.

SHAW, JOHN, late of Cupar, Fifeshire, writer, Nov. 27, Dec. 18.

DIVIDENDS.

B. Banister, Portsea, Hampshire, draper; first div. of 8s., any Saturday—C. J. Banister, Derby, linen draper; first div. of 5s., any Saturday—W. Dickinson and T. Throp, Blackburn, ironfounders; fifth div. of 7s. 2d., any Tuesday—R. Barker, Manchester, druggist; first div. of 4s. 6d., any Tuesday—W. Carpenter, Chippenham, innkeeper; first div. of 3s., any Wednesday.

Tuesday, November 26th.

The following building is certified as a place duly registered for solemnising marriages, pursuant to the act of 6 and 7 William IV., cap. 85:—

The Wesleyan chapel, Holywell, Flintshire.

BANKRUPTS.

BROWN, JOHN, Newcastle-under-Lyme, Staffordshire, painter, Dec. 11, 31: solicitors, Messrs Harrison and Smith, Birmingham; and Mr Wm Windall Jackson, 2, Field court, Gray's-inn, London.

BURGESS, JOHN, Cratfield, Suffolk, farmer, Nov. 29, Jan. 3: solicitors, Messrs Wilde and Co., College hill, London.

CLARKE, WILLIAM, Sheffield, builder, Dec. 10, Jan. 16: solicitors, Mr Moss, Cloak lane, London; and Mr John Blackburn, Leeds.

COX, WILLIAM, Crown street, Soho, general dealer, Dec. 5, Jan. 7: solicitors, Messrs Pain and Hatherly, 5, Great Marlborough street, and 83, Basinghall street.

FIGGE, JOHN FREDERICK, 3, Dunster court, Mincing lane, merchant, Dec. 5, Jan. 9: solicitors, Messrs Nicholson and Parker, Throgmorton street.

HALL, JOHN, Wallend, Northumberland, cowkeeper, Dec. 5, Jan. 7: solicitors, Mr Robert Wilson, Sunderland; Messrs Bell, Brodrieck, and Bell, Bow Churchyard, London.

HAMBLTON, CHARLES HENRY, late of Northampton street, Bethnal green, victualler, Dec. 11, Jan. 7: solicitors, Messrs Malton and Trollope, 60, Carey street, Lincoln's Inn.

HARRIS, JOHN QUINCY, Winchester place, Southwark, hat manufacturer, December 8, January 8: solicitor, Mr Thomas Parker, 6, Lincoln's inn fields.

HASELDEN, JAMES, Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire, cotton spinner, December 10 and 30: solicitors, Messrs Milne, Parry and Co., Temple, London; and Messrs Winder and Broadbent, Bolton.

HUMBLE, JOHN, of Ossett, Yorkshire, manufacturing chemist, December 10, January 6: solicitors, Messrs Gregory and Co., Bedford row, London; Mr Wavell, Halifax; and Mr Courtenay, Leeds.

JOHNSON, JAMES, 6, North place, Gray's inn lane, apothecary, December 10, January 8: solicitors, Messrs Lindsay and Mason, Cateaton street.

MUGGENS, PETER JOSEPH, 44, Dunster court, Mincing lane, City, broker, December 11, January 7: solicitors, Messrs Nicholson and Parker, 23, Throgmorton street.

ROBINSON, ELEANOR, and ROBINSON, WILLIAM, Swinford, Leicestershire, bankers, Dec. 6, Jan. 10: solicitors, Mr Maah, Lutterworth; Mr Smith, Bedford row, London; and Mr James Mottram, Birmingham.

STEPHEN, GEORGE, 4, Skinner's place, Sise lane, City, and 7, William street, Knightsbridge, scrivener, Dec. 5, Jan. 7: solicitor, Mr George Cox, Sise lane.

TOMLIN, JAMES, St Michael's alley, Cornhill, City, ship-broker, Dec. 4, Jan. 10: solicitors, Messrs Desborough and Young, Sise lane.

VANDERPLANK, BARTHOLOMEW, Love lane, City, woollen warehouseman, Dec. 5, Jan. 13: solicitor, Mr W. B. James, Basinghall street.

WATT, ROBERT, 43, Lime street, City, merchant, December 19, January 21: solicitor, Mr Sharpe, Verulam buildings.

WHITE, JOHN COOPER, Canterbury, draper, December 11, January 7: solicitors, Messrs H. W. and W. C. Sole, 68, Aldermanbury.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

HOUSTON, Rev. ROBERT, Glasgow, cattle dealer, December 3, and 31.

LAMB, RICHARD CRICHTON, Edinburgh, and TINGMAN, ALEXANDER, Leith, commission agents, December 3 and 24.

M'DERMID, HUGH, Milton, Dumbartonshire, calico printer, December 2, 23.

DIVIDENDS.

John Cecil, Thomas Dennison, James Benson, and Michael Dennison, Liverpool, merchants, sec. div. of 9d., payable Dec. 7, or any subsequent Saturday.—Edward Hipkins, Liverpool, commission agent, first div. of 4d., payable Dec. 7, or any subsequent Saturday.—R. D. Askham, late of Nottingham, Yorkshire, lime burner, first div. of 18s. 4d., payable on the 25th inst, and any day after.—W. Monk, jun., Nottingham, currier, first div. of 9s. 3d., payable Nov. 26, or any subsequent Tuesday.—R. D. Sothorn, St Helen's, Lancashire, ship builder, sec. div. of 4d., payable Nov. 27, or any subsequent Wednesday.—Denver and Nixey, Liverpool, woollen drapers, div. of 6s. 3d., on account of first div. of 6s. 8d. in the pound, payable Nov. 27, or any Wednesday.—G. Harwood, Chester, draper, first div. of 7s. 6d., payable Nov. 23, or any subsequent Saturday.—Walters and Llewellyn, Neath, timber merchants, sec. div. of 3d., payable Nov. 27, or any subsequent Wednesday.—T. Gregory, Poulshott, Wiltshire, miller, first and final div. of 3s. 6d. payable any Wednesday.—S. Brothers, Newcastle-under-Lyme, Staffordshire, currier, first div. of 5s. 6d., and on the joint estate a first div. of 1s. 10d., payable any Thursday.—T. Williams and E. Williams, Liverpool, linen drapers, first div. of 20s., payable any Thursday.—R. Kimmer, Liverpool, tailor, sec. div. of 5d., payable any Thursday.

BRITISH FUNDS.

The stock market still continues firm, and prices are nearly stationary. There is not much business doing.

	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
3 per cent. Consols	100	100	100	100	100	100
4 1/2 per cent. Account	100	100	100	100	100	100
3 per cent. Reduced	99	99	99	99	99	99
New 3 1/2 per cent.	102	102	102	102	102	102
Long Annuities	19	12	12	12	11	11
Bank Stock	206	206	206	206	—	204
India Stock	286	288	—	—	—	—
Exchequer Bills	64pm	63pm	62pm	62pm	60pm	60pm
India Bonds	83pm	81pm	81pm	83pm	83pm	83pm

FOREIGN FUNDS.

Austrian	102	Mexican	36
Belgian	101 1/2	Peruvian	25
Brazilian	89	Portuguese 5 per cents	86
Buenos Ayres	37	Ditto converted	54 1/2
Columbian	14 1/2	Russian	119
Danish	89	Spanish Active	34 1/2
Dutch 2 1/2 per cents	63	Ditto Passive	6
Ditto 5 per cents	99 1/2	Ditto Deferred	15

RAILWAY SHARES.

Birmingham and Derby	80	London & Birm. 1/2 Shares	26
Birmingham & Gloucester	98	London and Brighton	47 1/2
Blackwall	6	London & Croydon Trunk	16
Bristol and Exeter	70	London and Greenwich	10
Cheltenham & Gt. Western	—	Ditto New	22
Eastern Counties	14	Manchester and Leeds	110
Edinburgh and Glasgow	61	Midland Counties	108
Grand Junction	219 1/2	Ditto Quarter Shares	—
Great North of England	120	Midland and Derby	79
Great Western	139	Ditto New	—
Ditto Half	87	South Eastern and Dover	40
Ditto Fifths	26	South Western	76
London and Birmingham	219	Ditto New	11

MARKETS.

MARK LANE, MONDAY, NOV. 25.

There was a fair supply of wheat, but much of which was in moderate condition; the trade was very slow, and it was late in the day before any runs were sold, but selected samples fully maintained prices, whilst secondary qualities must be noted 1s. to 2s. lower. There was a moderate retail demand for good and fine foreign at full prices.

Of English barley there was a large show, and foreign continues to arrive daily; the sales were very dull, and only the finest malting corn supported value; other sorts 1s. cheaper.

The aggregate arrivals of oats were also considerable; the consumers complied with a trifling advance, but the dealers were shy purchasers, except at last Monday's currency, at which rates considerable sales could have been effected.

There were rather more beans and grey peas than of late, and both articles receded a little in value; in white no alteration.

Wheat, Red New	40 to 46	Malt, Ordinary	46 to 56
Fine	44 to 51	Pale	60 to 64
White	43 to 48	Rye	38 to 44
Fine	50 to 54	Peas, Hog	30 to 34
Flour, per sack	34 to 47	Maple	38 to 36
Barley	24 to 28	Boilers	32 to 37
Malt,	34 to 38	Beans, Ticks	30 to 36

Beans, Pigeon	39 to 38	Wheat	39s. 6d.
Harrow	39 to 36	Barley	4 0
Oats, Feed	18 to 20	Oats	6 0
Fine	20 to 22	Rye	6 6
Poland	21 to 23	Beans	5 6
Potato	21 to 23	Peas	8 6

WEEKLY AVERAGE FOR NOV. 22.

Wheat	46s. 4d.	Wheat	46s. 2d.
Barley	35 9	Barley	34 11
Oats	21 3	Oats	21 1
Rye	34 2	Rye	36 10
Beans	38 4	Beans	37 2
Peas	35 7	Peas	34 6

SEEDS.

The business hitherto done in cloverseed has been entirely of a speculative character, and prices are still too unsettled to allow of quotations being given with any degree of accuracy. Other sorts of seeds were dull to-day, at about former terms.

PROVISIONS, LONDON, NOV. 25.

The market for Irish butter is firm, and a steady demand; prices have risen 3s. to 6s. per cwt. over our previous quotations, and, from the lightness of the stock, being more than one-half less than this time last year; it is likely that prices may go still higher. Friesland and Holstein, of prime quality, in good sale at 102s. per cwt. The dealings in bacon during the past week were to a fair extent, and prices but triflingly varied either way. Bale and tierce middles, and hams, as last noted. Lard in good demand, at a further advance of 2s. to 4s. per cwt.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday, Nov. 25.

The transactions in hops have been rather limited, but there is no particular alteration in the market; for although the yield exceeds the quantity calculated upon by some, the stock of old hops on hand is so trifling as to leave fair room for the consumption of the existing yield.

POTATOES, BOROUGH, Monday, Nov. 25.

During the past week the supplies have been liberal from most of the shipping districts, and in consequence of the previous shortness of the supply there has been a ready demand for the best, but for the second-rate samples went off heavily.

York Reds	60 to 70	Kent & Essex Whites	80 to 85
Perth do.	60 to 60	Wiltshire Kidneys	60 to 70
Early Devons do.	60 to 65	Do. Whites	50 to 55
Cornwall do.	60 to 65	Guernsey Blues	50 to 55
Jersey Blues	50 to 55	Prince Regents	50 to 70

BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, Nov. 25.

The beef trade was active, at an advance in the currencies obtained on this day so-nigh at quite 2d. per 8lbs.; at which improvement a clearance was effected without difficulty. During the week the imports of live stock at Hull have amounted to 96 beasts and 40 sheep, while in London we have received 72 oxen and cows, exclusive of 40 sheep.

The supply of sheep was moderate. Prime old Downs commanded a steady inquiry, at an advance on the quotations of 2d. per 8lbs, but in the value of other qualities no variation was noticed.

As is usually the case at this season, the veal trade was extremely inactive, at miserably low figures.

There was a steady business doing in the primest pigs; but other qualities were a mere drug.

Price per stone of 8lbs. (sinking the offal).

Beef	2s. 6d. to 4s. 3d.	Veal	3s. 0d. to 4s. 0d.
Mutton	2 8 to 4 2	Pork	3 0 to 4 0
HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.			
Beasts	523	Sheep	3,560
Monday	2,338	Calves	151
		Pigs	375
			450

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL MARKETS, Monday, Nov. 25.

Per 8lbs. by the carcass.		Per 8lbs. by the carcass.	
Inferior Beef	2s. 4d. to 2s. 6d.	Inf. Mutton	2s. 6d. to 2s. 8d.
Middle do	2 8 to 2 10	Mid. ditto	2 10 to 2 4
Prime large	3 0 to 3 2	Prime ditto	3 6 to 3 8
Prime small	3 4 to 3 6	Veal	2 10 to 3 10
Large Pork	2 4 to 3 4	Small Pork	3 6 to 4 0

COTTON.

With a fair demand daily from the trade, and some occasional investments on speculation, our cotton market has not been relieved from a dull and flat appearance. In some instances also in American, as well as in Brazil and Surats, 1d. lower price has been accepted. We can hardly say that prices are 1d. lower in the week, but there is a heaviness about the market which, we think, justifies us in reducing the quotations in some instances to that extent. 3,000 American have been taken on speculation, and 300 American for export. The sales altogether comprise 32,690 bales.

WOOL.

The market for wool is steady generally, and we think the advices from Sydney, of an advance there, will be likely to strengthen it. The imports of wool into London during the past week were 3,274 bales, of which 1,156 were from Sydney, 290 from Port Philip, 838 from Taganrog, 131 from Bombay, 274 from Odessa, 278 from Germany, and 288 from Peru.

HAY, SMITHFIELD, Nov. 23.—At per load of 36 trusses. Coarse Meadow .. 75s. to 90s. New Clover Hay .. 90s. to 120s. New ditto Old ditto Useful Old ditto .. 95 to 104 Oat Straw 30 to 32 Fine Upland ditto 105 to 110 Wheat Straw 32 to 34

COAL EXCHANGE, Nov. 25.

Stewart's, 21s. 6d.; Hetton's, 21s. 6d.; Braddyll's Hetton's, 22s. 0d. Ships arrived this week, 537.

GROCERIES, TUESDAY, NOV. 26.

TEA.—The market is steady, and a firm appearance; common sound Congou selling at 10d. to 11d., Twankay 1s. 2d. to 1s. 3d. per lb. Some public sales will soon be announced.

COFFEE.—350 bags Ceylon, offered in auction, sold at lower rates. Good ordinary pale fetched 53s. 6d. per cwt.

SUGAR.—100 hhds Barbadoes offered in auction went off heavily at 62s. to 65s. per cwt. The total purchases amount to 450 hhds and tierces. In refined goods there was not much doing; standard lumps selling at 73s. 6d. to 74s.; brown grocery, 72s. 6d. to 73s.; best bonded crushed at

ECLECTIC REVIEW.

AT a MEETING held in LIVERPOOL, on the 25th instant, in the vestry of the Scotch Secession Church, Mount Pleasant, convened to obtain information respecting the present position of the *Eclectic Review*, and to adopt measures for extending its influence, the REV. HUGH CRICHTON D.D., in the chair, the following resolutions were unanimously agreed to:—

Moved by the Rev. GEORGE FRIDIE; and seconded by BOYLE SMITH, Esq.,

1. That this meeting regards the *Eclectic Review* as preeminently entitled to public confidence and support, both from its high claims as a Literary Journal, and, without pledging its readers to all its opinions, from its having been, for a long series of years, especially under its present distinguished Editor, the faithful, zealous, and able advocate of religious and civil freedom.

Moved by the Rev. C. M. BIRRELL, seconded by WM. FERGOUSON, Esq.,

2. That entertaining these views, and believing that the more extensive circulation of such a journal would greatly contribute to the advancement of a sound literature, and the practical development of those ecclesiastical principles which distinguish the nonconformists of Great Britain, the gentlemen now present pledge themselves, individually and collectively, to do their utmost to extend the circulation of the *Eclectic Review* in this town and neighbourhood.

Moved by J. J. GODFREY, Esq., seconded by J. COWARD, Esq.,

3. That these resolutions be advertised in the *Liverpool Times* and *Mercury*, and in the *Patriot* and *Nonconformist*; and that a committee be now formed to carry them into effect.

EAST LONDON RELIGIOUS LIBERTY SOCIETY.

AT a MEETING of the EAST LONDON RELIGIOUS LIBERTY SOCIETY, held at BEULAH CHAPEL, COMMERCIAL-ROAD, NOVEMBER 19th, 1844, The Rev. F. A. COX, D.D., in the Chair,

The following Resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Moved by Rev. CHARLES STOVEL, and seconded by Rev. WM. FORSTER:—

1. That this meeting regards with high satisfaction, the formation of the British Anti-state-church Association, in the constitution and object of which it expresses its heartiest concurrence; and earnestly trusts that it may be made the means, under the Divine blessing, of enlightening the public mind on the evils of that ecclesiastical system, which has so long existed, to the dishonour of religion and the injury of mankind.

Moved by Rev. JAMES CARLILE; and seconded by EBERNEZER CLARKE, Esq.:—

2. That this Meeting, believing it to be the duty of all those who are desirous of advancing the principles of Nonconformity to give to the new Association their earnest and undivided support, deems it expedient, with a view to the promotion of that object, that the East London Religious Liberty Society should be now dissolved.

Moved by T. H. FRY, Esq.; and seconded by G. F. WHITE, Esq.:—

3. That Messrs Bennett, Crellin, and Glanville, together with the Treasurer and Secretaries, do form a Committee, to close the accounts of the Society, and to adopt such other measures as may be rendered necessary by the proceedings of the present Meeting.

F. A. COX, Chairman.

It was afterwards moved by Mr CHARLES REED; seconded by Mr J. C. WILLIAMS, and carried unanimously:—

That this Meeting acknowledges the kindness and ability displayed by Dr Cox in presiding over its deliberations, and also desires to express its admiration of the talent and zeal with which he discharges the onerous duties of his office, as Secretary to the Anti-state-church Conference.

CHARLES REED, } Hon. Secs.
J. CARWELL WILLIAMS, }

BYNNER'S PATENT ECONOMIC GAS-BURNER.

Nos. 000 00 0 1 2 3 4 5
Equal in Candles to 7 9 12 15 18 22 28 32
Burns Gas per hour 3ft. 5ft. 5ft. 6ft. 7ft. 8ft. 11ft. 12ft.
The cost of Gas, at London price, 7s. per 1,000, is 1d. per dozen feet.

The peculiar advantages of this Burner are, that it consumes a FOURTH LESS GAS THAN ANY OTHER, that it is SHADOWLESS, and THE FLAME STEADY. These results are obtained by a proper regulation of the admission of the air, whereby the most complete combustion of the gas is effected, producing a flame the most brilliant, and of a form the most perfect which has yet been seen. Thus the BEST LIGHT, at the LEAST COST, is obtained; the ESCAPE of SMOKE and of DELETERIOUS MATTER is PREVENTED; and, from the steadiness of the flame, the BREAKAGE of CHIMNEY-GLASSES is ALMOST ENTIRELY AVOIDED.

The accuracy of the above calculations may be tested by Meters at the Warehouse.

TO BE HAD WHOLESALE, AT JAMES ARTHUR MILES'S GENERAL BRASS FOUNDRY.

GAS-FURNITURE, BELL-CRANK, AND KEY WAREHOUSE.

No. 13, PANCRAS LANE, QUEEN STREET, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.

Models of the following Patent articles may be examined, and of which a stock is kept:—

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Consumers of Brandy are respectfully informed that J. T. BETTS, jun., and Co., will not be responsible for any

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On Friday will be published, No. 6 of

ספר וזכרון

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Man's Friend: a Journal which, answering to its title, chronicles every circumstance connected with the Jewish nation, their laws, their customs, their literature, their position to the government wherever they are scattered, and particularly of those in Great Britain; and whilst the *Jewish Chronicle* is devoted to the sacred causes of religion, and the elevation of the mind of the working man, its columns are thrown open to all creeds for discussion on these important and highly interesting subjects—not being the organ of any party or sect, but striving for truth and justice. Published every alternate Friday, price 2d., by W. BRITAIN, 11, Paternoster row, and at the *Jewish Chronicle* office, 132, Houndsditch, where all communications and advertisements are to be addressed, and orders will be punctually attended to.

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Several of those already appointed, even in small towns, realise a profit of from Twenty to Sixty Shillings per week on the sale of this excellent article.

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The following opinion was voluntarily communicated to Mr ORLANDO ALLEN, Agent for the sale of the above-named Powder, by Mr HENRY HARRIS, Surgeon, of Redruth, Cornwall:—

"Redruth, April 7th, 1843.

"My Dear Sir—I have used Franklin's Breakfast Powder, and I have no hesitation in pronouncing it to be very good.

"I would recommend it to all persons who are delicate in the stomach, labouring under dyspepsia, in preference to tea, the intemperate use of which has injured thousands annually, by affecting the nerves, disturbing the functions of the brain, weakening the coats of the stomach, and otherwise enfeebling the digestive organs, as well as destroying the healthy hue of youthful and blooming faces.

"How many wrinkled maids are there to be found throughout her Majesty's dominions, who have made themselves look aged and decrepit by the imprudent use of tea, with all its cupreous and astringent qualities?

"I like Franklin's Breakfast Powder very much; it is wholesome, nutritious, and medicinal; and I believe it only requires to be known, when it will be generally made use of.

"I am, sir, yours respectfully,

"HENRY HARRIS."

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER

Addressed by Mr W. A. T. of Westbury, Wilts, to the Proprietor of Dr Franklin's Domestic Beverage:—

"Sir—Since I posted my letter and order of yesterday, I have had a still larger demand for the Beverage Powder. I have had from all parties that they like it exceedingly; and I am sure of many constant purchasers among the middle class. I have not one pound on hand; I know not what to do about it; I shall post this letter, and go at once to Trowbridge, to endeavour to borrow or buy some of your agent there. I have a certain prospect of a large sale. Do not, therefore, fail to send me off one cwt. immediately, or there will be great disappointment. Yours, &c.,

"WILLIAM TUCKER."

"Warminster road, Westbury, Wilts."

[This letter was received about three weeks after Mr Tucker's appointment to the agency, his first supply having been rapidly bought up.]

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER

Addressed by Mr THOMAS CARTHEW, of St Just, Cornwall:—

"Dear Sir—With this you will receive an order for one cwt. more of your best quality Powder. I trust that you will forward the same with the utmost dispatch. I have a large demand for your Beverage Powder, and I can say, with William Tucker, that I hear from all parties that they like it exceedingly well, and prefer it to tea or coffee. And they also say that, should the article be more generally known, it will be used by every class of people. Some agents in the mines have also testified their approval of it by buying some the second and third time. They have also been recommending it to the miners who work under their control. There will be much disappointment unless you send immediately.

"Yours, obediently,

"THOMAS CARTHEW."

[Received a fortnight after Mr Carthew had received his first supply of one cwt.]

Printed and published at the Office, at No. 4, Crane court, Fleet street, in the parish of St Dunstan in the West, in the city of London, by JOHN HENRY DAVIS, of No. 78, York road, Lambeth, in the county of Surrey, on Wednesday, 27th of NOVEMBER, 1844.